

Dayan Vows to Blast SAM Sites, Says Egypt Is Being Sovietized

TEL AVIV, March 20 (AP)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan vowed tonight the latest reported delivery of Soviet SAM missiles to Egypt was the beginning of "Sovietization" of Egypt's war deployment. He stated Israel would knock out the missile sites.

"I hope we will succeed in preventing the stationing of the new missiles in areas vital to our military hold on the Suez Canal zone and to the effectiveness of our air operations in deeper penetration," he said.

Making the first comment on the reported delivery of new surface-to-air rockets, which he said were to be manned by Russian technicians, Gen. Dayan said:

"The missiles are... the first stage of the Sovietization of the Egyptian war disposition."

He added: "The Russians are building an infrastructure on the ground which will permit an increasing Sovietization of Egyptian warfare and facilitate the plotting of Soviet planes by Soviet crews—should this Russians desire to do so."

Answering questions on the state television, Gen. Dayan said he did not expect the Russians to begin plotting Egyptian planes, "but steps have been taken to make it possible," he said.

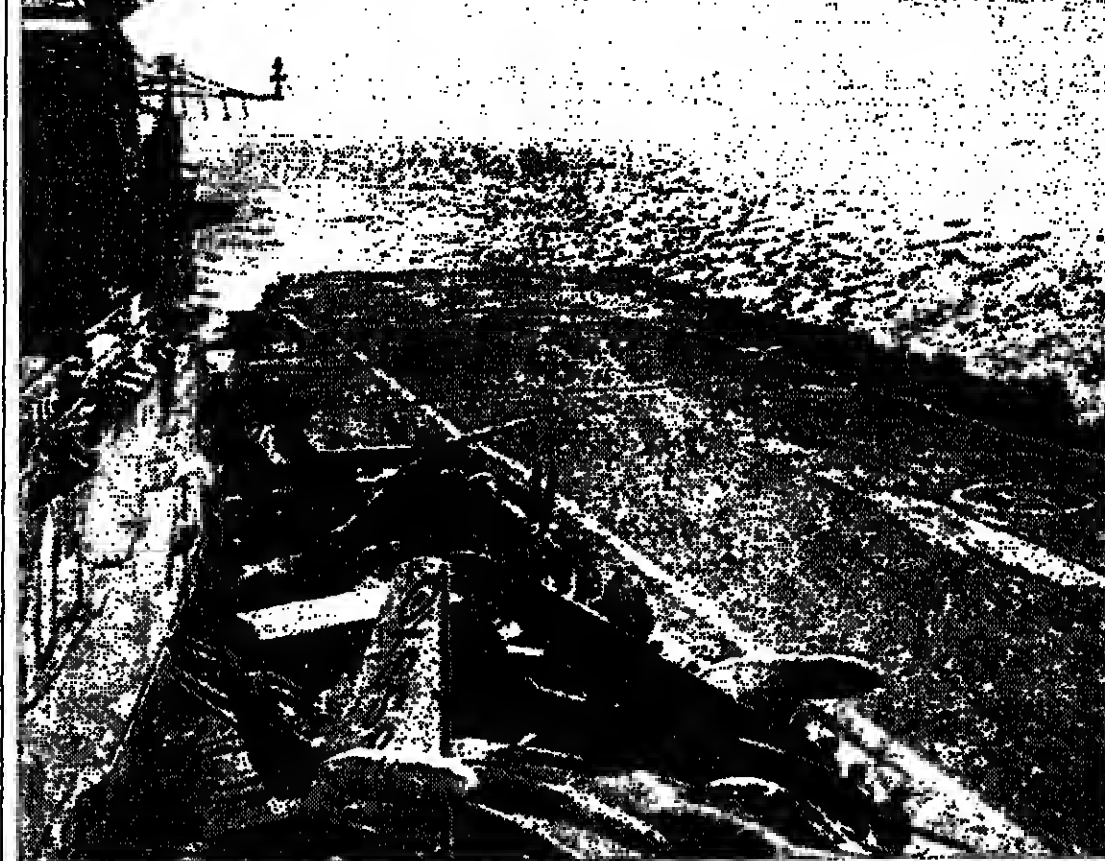
Areas Avoided

Gen. Dayan said Israeli air strikes into Egypt in the past ten weeks had avoided "areas in which we did not wish it to be active—such as Alexandria, Port Said, the Aswan Dam and civilian targets."

Israel had been bombing the Egyptian side of the canal solely "in order to hold our front line and to disrupt and undermine Egypt's preparations for all-out war."

But if the Egyptians wanted to stop the raids they would have to "establish themselves along the length of the canal as well as barbed wire to prevent the Israeli defense forces from carrying out deep penetration with armor, in the air and through raids," the minister stated.

Gen. Dayan said Israel "must view with grave concern a situation that includes the Soviet Union's decision of full involvement in warfare."



NOISY GNATS—Looking like two insects perched above a large lump of sugar, these two British Harrier vertical take-off and landing aircraft hover over the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Eagle during jump-jet tactics tests in the English Channel.

N.Y. Times Gives Cairo News Of Arrival of SAM-3 Missiles

CAIRO, March 20 (AP)—Egyptian newspapers today took the unusual step of resorting to foreign sources for news of developments within Egypt—the arrival of a new Soviet-built air defense system based on SAM-3 rockets for protection against low-flying aircraft.

All three morning papers, including the semi-official Al-Ahram, indirectly reported the development by quoting at length from a New York Times dispatch, which said the Soviet Union had begun to provide SAM-3 missiles together with crews of Russian technicians for ground operations and training purposes. [The dispatch appeared in Friday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.]

The reports came at a time when the United States is about to decide whether to sell Israel more American-built Phantom jet fighter-bombers and Skyhawk jets. Secretary of State William P. Rogers is expected to disclose the U.S. position at a news conference in Washington Monday.

The SAM-3 is a highly sophisticated radar-controlled rocket designed to cope with attacking planes which otherwise penetrate beneath a normal radar screen.

Home Guard Is Planned By Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI)—Lebanon is to establish a "home guard" to police volatile border areas with Israel where tension between Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese Army has run high.

Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt announced today that this was one of a series of measures planned by the commander in chief of the Lebanese forces, Maj. Gen. Jean Nijem, to head off clashes between the two sides.

Tuesday night an army patrol and a group of guerrillas fought near Bint Jbeil, about two miles from the border in central south Lebanon. A Lebanese guerrilla was killed and two el-Patah men were wounded. Two soldiers were also wounded, according to reports from both sides.

An official Lebanese communiqué said the clash was a misunderstanding, but the guerrilla statement said it was a trap and the "Voice of the Storm" radio said it was an attempt to assassinate one of the wounded guerrillas.

The incident brought a sharp rise in tension in the area, according to travelers reaching Beirut. It was only last October that the army and guerrillas fought a bloody ten-day war before the so-called Cairo agreement outlined the terms under which the guerrillas could operate against Israel from the south. Recently increased guerrilla activities have brought stepped-up Israeli reprisals.

Labor Retains Scottish Seat; Vote Off 2.9%

AYR, Scotland, March 20 (Reuters)—The Labor party won a by-election here today with an unexpectedly large majority.

Labor candidate James Sillars retained the House of Commons seat for South Ayrshire by a margin of 10,886 votes over Conservative and Scottish Nationalist opponents.

Conservative Christopher Grave polled 8,778 votes and Nationalist Sam Purdie 7,795 votes.

The Labor margin showed a drop of 2,169 votes from the majority achieved by the party in the 1966 general election. It represented a swing to the Conservatives of 2.9 percent.

2 Thai Battalions Join Laotians

(Continued from Page 1)

posals from Prince Souphanouvong, a half brother of the premier. He proposed a cease-fire, calling for an end to U.S. bombing and withdrawal of all Americans, United Press International reported.

Cambodian Coup

Vietnamese sources said the situation resulting from anti-Communist disturbances in neighboring Cambodia, topped by the coup here that deposed Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, encouraged the Laotian government to stiffen its stand against the Communists.

The sources explained that Laotian officials initially had ordered their forces to pull back from Sam Thong, a key supply base ten miles from Long Cheng, in the face of the first significant thrust by the North Vietnamese south of the Plain of Jars since 1962, and had been considering abandoning Long Cheng as well, until the Cambodian events occurred.

Saigon Hopes to Restore Ties With an 'Anti-Red' Cambodia

SAIGON, March 20 (AP)—South Vietnam is willing to establish friendly relations with the new regime in Cambodia, the Foreign Ministry said today.

In a communiqué released through Vietnam Press, the government ministry said the government "respects the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of Cambodia... is willing to establish friendly relations with Cambodia... (and) hopes that under the Cambodian new regime, North Vietnamese armed forces and their auxiliaries shall withdraw from Khmer (Cambodian) territory."

Cambodia Alerts Army to Foil Any Sihanouk Comeback Try

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 20 (UPI)—The new Cambodian government today called on its army to "foil with weapons" any attempt by the deposed chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk to stage a comeback.

The official statement appeared to indicate that the regime fears that Sihanouk, who is now in Peking, may try to return to his country.

The government's communiqué to the army said that Cambodian troops have the "duty to foil with weapons actions in whatever form Prince Norodom Sihanouk might provoke in trying to use the legality he no longer possesses."

Sources here suggested that apprehension that Sihanouk may attempt to return is the reason for all airports remaining closed, though other communications with the outside world were resumed this morning.

Meanwhile, the government continued its attacks against the ousted chief of state, his wife and close associates.

Immorality and Corruption

Official publications featured articles accusing Sihanouk of immorality and financial corruption. One newspaper displayed a photograph of him with Indonesian former President Sukarno and his successor President Soeharto, Diah Dien of South Vietnam. Another contained a photo of him with an unidentified nude woman.

The government officially notified foreign missions here yesterday of the prince's ouster. An "extremely urgent" diplomatic note said that the action had been taken because of "grave crisis provoked by Prince Norodom Sihanouk."

A "state of danger" also proclaimed yesterday by the Cambodian parliament remained in force. But there have been no public demonstrations and no curfew.

The prince's portrait continued to hang in a place of honor in most homes and shops. However, the Cambodian Embassy in the U.S. removed Sihanouk's portrait following the appearance of today's newspapers.

The government continued to dismiss officials considered to be loyal to Prince Sihanouk. The latest official reported to have been purged is Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Phurissara, a Sihanouk relative.

He is said to have been replaced by Gen. Samnang, who was formerly minister of justice.

Other dismissed officials include Secretary of State for Ground Defense Oum Manonin and Secretary of State for National Security Sosthene Fernandez, Mr. Manonin is the half brother of Sihanouk's part-Italian wife, Princess Monique.

The government has also fired the police chief of Phnom Penh as well as the governor of Kampong Cham, in which the capital is located.

No Progress Seen By Big Four Envoys

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20 (UPI)—The Big Four UN ambassadors in their joint effort to find a Middle East peace formula will meet again next Thursday, March 26.

They agreed to the meeting at the Waldorf Towers residence of U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Yost, during their 31st session since last April, held yesterday.

Diplomatic sources said there was no "give" from any side in yesterday's talks.

Producer Fined For Offending Haiti's Duvalier

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—A Paris court today fined the producer of the movie "The Comedians," based on Graham Greene's book, 501 francs (\$90) for offending Haiti President Francois Duvalier.

The court acting on a complaint by Mr. Duvalier also ordered producer Mouchabati Atlas and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (France) to cut certain passages from the movie when it is released in France. The film, already released in North America, stars Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor.

Gromyko, Bahr To Resume Talks

MOSCOW, March 20 (UPI)—Egon Bahr, West German Secretary of State, is scheduled to resume bilateral non-aggression treaty negotiations with Andrei Gromyko, foreign minister, soon after the Soviet foreign minister returns from a five-day visit to Prague, diplomatic sources said.

The talks were interrupted last Saturday when Mr. Gromyko suddenly fell ill. Two days later he left for Czechoslovakia. The German state secretary flew to Bonn to report to his government and will return here late tonight.

U.S., Saigon Help Cambodia To Fight Viet Cong Troops

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Laos: No Comment

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 20 (AP)—The Laotian government said today the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk was "an internal affair."

Ties Cut in 1963

Cambodia broke off diplomatic relations with the Saigon regime after the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963.

Brandt Says Erfurt Talks Were 'Necessary and Useful'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, and that both states had to recognize that relations between them had to be of a special nature.

"Erfurt could only be a beginning," he said. "It was a beginning."

"That practical results could be possible, that a gradual easing of the consequences of Germany's division is conceivable, is easier for me to believe today than it was the day before yesterday, even with all the necessary skepticism," he said.

Avon Leaves Hospital

BOSTON, March 20 (UPI)—Lord Avon, former British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, was released from New England Baptist Hospital yesterday after an operation for a bile duct problem. Officials said he is in good condition and will return to England early next month.

Italy-Greece By Car Ferry

ms EGNATIA - ms APPIA m.s. POSEIDONIA Walk on or drive on to these ultra-modern ships for an overnight crossing in superlative comfort. For non-motorists there are connecting coach services from Rome and Naples to Brindisi and from Patras to Athens and vice versa enabling you to travel from Rome to Athens or Athens to Patras at a minimum cost of \$35 in total fares.

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radios were being provided to the Vietnamese officials who will attempt to establish a regular channel of communication with their Cambodian counterparts.

2 Copters Lost

SAIGON, March 20 (UPI)—The U.S. command reported today that two U.S. Army helicopters were shot down in South Vietnam. There were no casualties. The losses brought to 1,517 the number of helicopters destroyed in South Vietnam since Jan. 1, 1961, unofficial records showed.

Paris Barricades, 1970:

(Continued from Page 1)

trucks of more than 25 tons from roads tomorrow, March 22 and May 18 from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. The restrictions also included Sundays April 6 and May 3 from 12 noon to midnight and the Mondays following Easter and Pentecost from 8 a.m. to midnight. France's frontiers would also be closed to heavy trucking during the special periods.

The trucks went wild. Many said they would be caught away from home during the restricted periods with rotting loads and unforeseen expenses.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	7	Overcast
ANKARA	10	50	Very cloudy
ATHENS	15	50	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	40	Very cloudy
BOMBAY	8	41	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
CADIZ	22	73	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	1	34	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy
COSTA D'AZUR	18	64	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	50	Partly cloudy
FLORINCE	15	61	Sunny
FRANKFURT	7	45	Overcast
GENOVA	1	34	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Rain
LAS PALMAS	15	50	Cloudy
LONDON	12	50	Partly cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Overcast
MILAN	17	61	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
MUNICH	1	34	Rain, snow
NAPLES	1	34	Very cloudy
NICE	18	64	Partly cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	11	50	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	1	34	Cloudy
ROME	13	50	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
TOKYO	1	34	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
TENNE	18	64	Very cloudy
VENICE	1	34	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Overcast
WASHINGTON	8	45	Overcast
ZURICH	1	34	Overcast

U.S. Conditions: temperatures in Fahrenheit at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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Senate Unit Urges U.S., Russians Stop Deploying Strategic Missiles

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved a "sense of the Senate" resolution calling on President Nixon to propose to the Russians at the arms talks "an immediate suspension" by both nations "of the further deployment

of all offensive and defensive strategic nuclear systems." The language, proposed by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., was a broad substitute for the more limited proposal of Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., calling for a mutual suspension of MIRV flight tests and deployment. Sen. Brooke declared himself

highly satisfied, saying the new language "offers clear support for a concerted effort to head off deployment of MIRV and other new strategic weapons." Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said that he favors the new version and that the chances of a Senate vote are "fairly good before the strategic

arms limitation talks (SALT) resume in Vienna on April 18. He said he hoped to bring the resolution up after the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell and two other matters are disposed of, probably by early April. Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., interpreted the resolution as saying, "We should stop right here, and make a decision on any offensive or defensive nuclear weapons until it is seen whether an arms limitation can be achieved in the SALT talks."

Both superpowers, said Sen. Fulbright, "have a reasonable degree of weapon parity at the moment. Neither has a first-strike capability, and if we stop the arms race now, neither will have a first-strike capability."

First-Strike Capability
Both the United States and the Soviet Union have avoided ever saying they were trying for a first-strike capability, the ability to knock out the other without suffering unacceptable losses by retaliation.

But Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans' disclosure on March 10 that the first Minuteman-3 will be deployed this June put new steam behind the Brooke resolution, which led to today's action. The Minuteman-3 is to be equipped with a MIRV warhead, a multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle.

Administration officials subsequently have sought to deny that Mr. Seamans said anything new, but they conceded that his prepared statement had "slipped through" the Pentagon top office. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird yesterday said the Soviet Union will be "in position to deploy" missiles with a MIRV warhead "this year." MIRV is a multiple but not independently targetable warhead. All MIRV and MRV warheads are nuclear.

Mr. Laird also said the Russians are continuing "new construction" of missile sites and are completing work on a fourth anti-ballistic missile (ABM) operational site in the Moscow complex. Last year he told Congress the Russians had stopped ABM construction.

Mr. Laird also said yesterday that the Minuteman-3 deployment date had, in fact, "slipped" that is, fallen behind schedule, "to June." Likewise, the deployment date for Poseidon, a MIRV warhead submarine missile, "has slipped a few months."

Nonetheless, the Foreign Relations Committee voted, 10 to 0, for the resolution, and others not present are expected to back it. The original Brooke version had 43 sponsors.

The new version calls for the suspension of deployment "subject to national verification or such other measures of observation and inspection as may be appropriate." There is considerable intra-administration argument over just what can be verified by observation satellites and other means outside the Soviet Union.

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., an ABM opponent, in a Senate speech today damned the Safeguard system as obsolete. He called not only for rejection of Phase 2 but for halting "any continental deployment of this discredited system."

Sen. McGovern quoted Mr. Laird as saying that if the Soviet Union employs its big SS-9 missiles with multiple warheads, the United States will be faced in the 1970s with a threat which is "much too large to be handled by the level of defense envisaged in the Safeguard system without substantial improvement and modification."

In other words, added Sen. McGovern, "Russian forces must not be too small, or we won't need a guard, not too large, or Safeguard can't work. This must be like Baby Bear's porridge, 'just right' to fit our defense."

U.S. School Bill's Amendment On Equal Speed Is Diluted
WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—House and Senate conferees last night watered down Southern-sponsored legislation requiring North and South to desegregate their schools at the same speed.

The conferees then reached agreement on a bill totaling more than \$30 billion that would extend the basic forms of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools for another three years.

The equal-speed amendment had been added to the bill on the Senate floor in one of the major civil rights tests of recent years. Its sponsor was Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who carried that day after winning surprise support from such Northern liberals as Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn.

Sen. Stennis argued that it was only fair to treat North and South the same.



VARYING FORMS OF PROTEST—A group of anti-draft demonstrators were standing near an enlistment sign, in front of the federal building, in Columbus, Ohio, playing and singing peace songs (top photo) when a young man ran by, grabbed the group's guitar and smashed it against a parking meter (lower photo). After doing his thing and dropping the guitar splinters, the young man ran away, passing in front of applauding policemen. The peace demonstration was part of a nationwide campaign.

Draft Dodger Who Gave Up Citizenship to Be Deported

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—A young Atlanta man, who renounced his U.S. citizenship in an effort to avoid the draft during a brief trip to Canada in 1967, was declared an alien "of undetermined citizenship," yesterday by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

The board told Thomas Glenn Jolley, 26, a native of Greensboro, N.C., to leave the country within 90 days or face deportation.

Officials here said that this was the first instance in which a man seeking to avoid the draft has been ordered out of the country as an alien.

Although approximately 3,000 Americans are thought to have fled to Canada to avoid induction, none will be affected by the ruling except those who have formally renounced their U.S. citizenship. Government spokesmen said that no figures are available on the number of young men who have taken this step, but the figure is believed to be very small.

Mr. Jolley went to Canada on March 31, 1967 after failing to win a draft exemption as a conscientious objector. On May 16, he went to the U.S. Consulate and swore out an affidavit renouncing his U.S. citizenship. His stated reason was that he wished to become an alien to avoid induction, which would "conflict with my present beliefs."

A few days later he returned to the U.S., entering at Detroit. As soon as federal officials discovered the fact of his renunciation of citizenship and his re-entry as an alien without a visa, they initiated proceedings to deport him.

Several Hundred Arrested in U.S. Draft Protests

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP).—Several hundred demonstrators have been arrested in anti-draft protests ranging from passing out flowers to tie-ins at draft board entrances, which highlighted a week-long campaign in cities and towns across the United States. The demonstrations were sponsored by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Many of the arrests came yesterday when demonstrators attempted unsuccessfully to block the entrance to draft boards. Nearly all the confrontations were non-violent. Selective Service officials closed draft boards in San Francisco, Hollywood and San Rafael, Calif., and San Antonio, Texas.

Although some activists hailed the closings as a victory, local draft officials said they were closed to catch up on work, not because of the demonstrations.

In New York City, where officials said the 96 draft boards were closed to avoid confrontations, 182 protesters were arrested anyway.



"FAMILY" TRIO—Holding hands and singing happily, three members of the Manson hippie "family" are taken through the Los Angeles Hall of Justice for a pretrial hearing. From left, behind the matron, are: Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten. A fourth woman member of the family, Linda Kasabian, has agreed to testify for the prosecution in the Sharon Tate-La Bianca murders.

U.S. Scholars Sue Over Ban On Marxist

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—Six American scholars brought suit in federal court in Brooklyn yesterday to restrain Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Attorney General John N. Mitchell from barring a Belgian Marxist from visiting the United States.

They asked that a three-judge panel be convened to pass on the constitutional merits of the ban, which Dr. Ernest E. Mandel, chief of the weekly journal *Le Monde*, was refused a visa for a speaking tour.

Dr. Mandel, an internationally known economist, is the author of *Marxist Economic Theory*, published last year. He had accepted an invitation to speak to various university groups, who "want to engage in a free and open academic exchange," in the spring and fall, the plaintiffs contended.

But he is prevented from doing so by a precise date and place for these lectures and debates because of "existing uncertainty" regarding the status of his eligibility for receiving a visa.

Dr. Mandel was refused a visa last November. He said the refusal was a result of a previous visit, in which he broke certain rules of which he was not aware.

The action was brought by the following scholars: Prof. David Mandelstein, Department of Social Sciences, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; Prof. Wessley Leonard, Department of Economics, Harvard University; Prof. Norman H. Harsanyi, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University; Prof. Robert L. Heilbroner, Department of Economics, New School for Social Research; Prof. Robert P. Wolff, Department of Philosophy, Columbia University; and Associate Prof. Louis Menache, Department of Social Sciences, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Carmichael Is Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—Stokely Carmichael, back in the United States after an extended stay in Africa, has warned that black Americans must unite in the face of new "white racist aggression."

"All of our brothers who have been attempting to fight for us have been assassinated, jailed or thrown into exile," he said. "More important than ever, we must understand who our common enemy is and what is the best solution to our problems."

Mr. Carmichael, for years in the forefront of domestic black militancy before he went into voluntary exile abroad, said he returned Wednesday to the United States with his wife, the South African folk singer Miriam Makeba.

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Manson Fires His Lawyer; Throws Tantrum in Court

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (UPI).—Charles Manson, chief defendant in the Sharon Tate murder case, angrily threw the U.S. Constitution into a wastepaper basket in court today, fired the attorney who had asked that he be given a psychiatric examination, and took on as his new counsel a young lawyer who has never tried a case.

Superior Court Judge William B. Keene set April 20 as the date for start of the trial of the 35-year-old accused hippie cult leader and three girls in the "Manson family."

The three co-defendants, Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten, were in the courtroom together with Manson for the first time, but they spoke only a few words while Manson ranted at the judge.

Ronald Hughes, 35, a former law clerk in the public defender's office, who passed the California bar examination only last year, was picked by Manson to represent him.

Charles Hoppeler, who came into the court today as Manson's attorney, opened the day's session by introducing a motion to have Manson undergo an examination by a psychiatrist. Judge Keene approved the motion. That action set Manson off, and he announced he wanted to change attorneys and had a motion already prepared to that effect.

Talks Set Looking to End Of Stoppage of U.S. Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

Illans, R. Del. and Sen. Carl Curtis, R., Neb.

Sen. Curtis declared "this postal strike is a test of whether this government has the will and the determination to govern."

In New Jersey, 11 of the 13 regional distribution centers, including the giant facility at Newark, were hit by strikes. Looking over 3,000 sacks of unsorted mail, Newark Postmaster Joseph Benussi said: "There's not a damn thing we can do about it. Only quick action by Congress can avert economic catastrophe."

The Justice Department instructed its 93 U.S. Attorney offices to seek court injunctions as soon as any substantial postal walk-outs occurred in their areas.

Mr. Blount told the union presidents that any postmen who are absent without official leave would not receive pay. He also warned of "other severe penalties," presumably including jail sentences for contempt of court or dismissal from their jobs if strikers refused to return to work.

Mail was embargoed in the New York metropolitan area, parts of Westchester County and Buffalo, and in all of New Jersey except for Camden. Mail was exempted in the entire state of Connecticut. In Pennsylvania, work had stopped in post offices in Philadelphia and suburban areas. Letter carriers stopped operations at Akron and at the main post office and 16 substations in Cleveland.

The New York Telephone Co. reported it was missing \$7 million in unpaid bills each day. Consolidated Edison Co. in New York said it was not receiving \$2 million in gas and electric payments daily.

Western Union companies reported a heavy upsurge in business, while other firms—especially mail order houses—were crippled. Paychecks were left sitting in post offices.

New York executives huddled in meetings trying to find substitute means of communicating with suppliers and customers.

In some cases—mainly those concerned with the movement of money—the arrangements were a closely guarded secret. At Amer-

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The equal-speed amendment had been added to the bill on the Senate floor in one of the major civil rights tests of recent years. Its sponsor was Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who carried that day after winning surprise support from such Northern liberals as Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn.

Sen. Stennis argued that it was only fair to treat North and South the same.

Legal Confusion
Opponents argued that the Stennis amendment would only create widespread legal confusion and delay desegregation of schools.

The new language preserves the present distinction between the de jure, or legalized, segregation characteristic of the South and de facto variety typical of the North.

A conference source said Sen. Stennis had already served notice that he "may well have objections" to the change when the bill returns to the Senate floor for a final vote.

In other respects the bill is a compromise between the House version, which the Nixon administration favored, and the more costly Senate bill. The House bill called

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Muslims Plan To Keep Farm In Alabama

But Shift Cattle To Another County

ASHEVILLE, Ala., March 20 (AP).—The Black Muslims have decided not to sell their St. Clair County farm after all, but went ahead with a transfer of their cattle across the state.

The approximately 225 head of cattle were taken to a farm in Greene County Wednesday while an investigation continued into the deaths of 64 other cattle on the Muslim farm south of here.

The Muslim leader in Chicago, Elijah Muhammad, several days ago had ordered the sale of the farm and removal of the cattle because of what the Muslims called continued harassment in this area.

Sale Order Rescinded
But the Muslim director of farming operations, Otis Hall, and the manager of the Big Beaver Farm here, John Henry Davis, said Wednesday the sale order had been rescinded.

Mr. Davis said farming, cannery and processing operations would be continued in St. Clair County.

He called on Alabama Attorney General MacDonell Galtion to find those guilty of shooting and poisoning the Muslims' cattle. Mr. Davis said if protection of the farm broke down, "We're going to protect ourselves and stay right here."

The Rev. E. R. Mayo said he had signed an agreement last Friday to buy the Muslim property for \$257,000 and that a Muslim attorney flew to Chicago Monday to get approval of the agreement.

The Muslims paid \$238,000 when they bought the property last fall from Ray Wyatt, a white Felt City car dealer whose dealership later burned mysteriously.

Meanwhile, sources at Rutaw, east of Greene County, said 3,500 acres were purchased for \$1,063,000 recently by Raitron Inc., Huntsville, Ala. They said this was the only Greene land sold recently sufficient to support a cattle operation.

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Cambodia at the Brink

Prince Sihanouk, chief of state of Cambodia, is out, though perhaps not down. A conservative military-civilian group deposed him, making use of (1) his absence from the country, (2) an accumulation of resentments against the manner and substance of his rule and (3) his inability to oust the Vietnamese Communists (North and South) who were using Cambodian soil in support of Vietnam operations and who were swallowing Cambodia too. Such is Sihanouk's popularity at home and his reputation for maneuver, that he is not being given up for politically dead, least of all—one can be sure—by his ouster in Phnom Penh. But his position is, at the least, highly uncertain.

Say what you will about Sihanouk—and in the past American officials said a good deal, mostly in high dudgeon—he spared Cambodia the agonies that befell his neighbors in Indochina, Vietnam and Laos. He did this by a policy he called "neutralization." This meant joining with neither the Americans nor the Chinese but trying to use the weight of one or the other to fend off Cambodia's traditional foes, the Vietnamese. Unfortunately for Sihanouk, this policy was wearing thin. The Chinese were proving unwilling to call off their Vietnamese comrades and the Americans were unable to. In recent months the number of Vietnamese occupiers—some supporting the war in Vietnam and others simply taking over large chunks of Cambodia—had risen into the tens of thousands.

So—or so it seems—Sihanouk's rivals moved, forcing a confrontation with the Vietnamese and then kicking the prince out. This is a complicated development. At best, it could signal a hitherto unsuspected determination and capacity on the part of the

Cambodians to liberate their country, in the process depriving the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong of a valuable sanctuary. Estimates that indicate the Communists in Indochina are indeed weakening under the allied onslaught support this reading.

We would not, then, want to deprecate any Cambodian bootstrap fervor. Our suspicion is, nonetheless, that the Communists are not on the run, certainly not in Cambodia, and that the new coup may have precisely the effect Sihanouk always strove to prevent. It may suck Cambodia into the struggle of Communists and anti-Communists in Indochina. In that event the new leaders in Phnom Penh would almost certainly seek closer military ties with the United States. Washington would be sorely tempted to respond, if only for the purpose of crimping Communist military functions in respect to Vietnam. The easily foreseeable result, of course, would be a wider war, even as the Nixon administration tries to withdraw.

The first purpose of American policy in Cambodia, in our opinion, ought to be: to keep out. No conceivable tactical temptation can outweigh the political and military risks of an involvement there. The United States has no obligation to seat one group or another in Phnom Penh. What concern it has for Cambodia's welfare can best be discharged by avoiding actions which escalate the fighting there. Washington should make unmistakably clear that any leadership in Cambodia which anticipates any direct military involvement by the United States is certain to fail. As Prince Sihanouk simply demonstrated, Cambodians are not without their own resources and these are their first line of defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Postal Anarchy

Defiance of law and court injunction by postal workers in New York and elsewhere constitutes the most serious threat to orderly governmental process in the history of the federal civil service.

If, in disregard of the belated call of their local union president to end their illegal walkout at once, the postal workers here succeed in flouting the no-strike policy that has prevailed with almost perfect effectiveness in all branches of the federal service, the nation will henceforth be at the mercy of every employee group with control over a strategic public operation.

The consequences of such a breach in national civil service-employee relations are already discernible on a more limited scale in New York's municipal government, where unionized policemen, firemen, subway employees, teachers and sanitation workers have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to place an economic squeeze on every citizen through abuse of their economic power.

Even more dismaying is the encouragement the postal workers' defiance gives to the lawlessness already so rampant in many sectors of society that it is beginning to undermine national stability. What hope can there be for fostering respect for law and democratic processes among all the disaffected elements in the ghetto, on campus and elsewhere if federal employees disregard their oath to stay on the job or if public

administrators fail to invoke the full legal penalties?

We do not question that letter carriers in New York and other parts of the country find it hard to get along in this inflationary period on wages of \$6.176 to \$8.442 a year. Their patience—and their family budgets—have been strained by the long deadlock between House and Senate over how large an increase they should get and whether it should be retroactive. The muddle has been intensified by the Nixon administration's clear indication that the President will approve no pay increase for this year or next unless the postal unions throw their considerable political influence behind his admirable bill for a postal corporation.

However, what is imperative now is immediate restoration of postal service everywhere in the United States, followed at once by a White House conference of administration, congressional and union officials to break the pay deadlock. No negotiations can be held under the club of an outland strike; but the government has an obligation to convince all federal employees that equity can be achieved without recourse to anarchy.

From Friday's
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Agreement for negotiations that may soon end the postal strike was reached Friday night.—Ed.]

International Opinion

German Summit

East Germany continues to demand full recognition without offering anything in exchange. Of course, the only price West Germany might now accept would be for East Germany to demolish the Berlin Wall and to allow East Germans and West Germans to move between the two parts of Germany as freely as the West Germans can move around Western Europe.

There is no chance of Premier Stoph permitting this. The German Democratic Republic is not yet strong enough to allow its citizens such freedom. But by continuing the negotiations, Mr. Stoph can hope that gradually West German reluctance to recognize East Germany will diminish. Conversely, Chancellor Brandt hopes that the East Germans will come to accept his thesis that progress should be made in a series of small steps and that these might include the lifting of some at least of the present restrictions on exchange across the wall.

—From the Times (London).

East Germany gave Chancellor Willy Brandt a tumultuous welcome. Doubtless this expressed the wish of many Germans that their country may one day be united. Such a desire is understandable. It is also highly dangerous.

The world has suffered too much from a too-mighty Germany.

The "Willi-Willy"—Mr. Stoph of the East and Mr. Brandt of the West—must understand that on this issue the wartime allies, Britain, America and Russia, are at one. They all know that the division of Germany is essential to the tranquility of Europe.

—From the Daily Express (London).

The first meeting between East and West German chiefs of state is in itself a historical event.

Whether or not the meeting represents the beginning of a new epoch in German and European history, only the future can tell. The Erfurt meeting was, however, a positive beginning.

—From Arbeiderbladet (Oslo).

The Bonn government believed that the people of East Germany were satisfied with the division of Germany, but the (pro-Brandt) shouts in Erfurt showed the opposite. The Eastern political activities of Mr. Brandt aim at the status quo, but the people of East Germany want out of the status quo.

—From Stuttgarter Zeitung.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 21, 1895

PARIS—The proposed increase in the British naval estimates has had the effect of directing public attention toward the British Army and the large amounts annually voted for its maintenance. Whereas with the French Republic, economy is the conventional platform watchword, it is significant that British Conservatives are no longer content with advocating profuse expenditure—they insist on something being shown in return. They are likely to be of more service to their country this way.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1920

CHICAGO—The "Irish Republic" was officially recognized today by Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, who he compelled Mr. Patrick King, seeking American citizenship, to forgo allegiance to the De Valera government. Mr. King had readily renounced fealty to the British government, and then was called back by the judge to make complete renunciation by forswearing citizenship in the Irish Republic. Mr. King hesitated for a few moments, slowly turned, walked to the judge and complied.



'Now, Concerning Laos, Let Me Make One Thing Perfectly Clear...'

Richard Nixon's Washington

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—When reporters have been profoundly surprised, it is customary for them to pretend the opposite.

Yet in honesty, the really profound surprise of Richard Nixon's Washington deserves brief examination, by one who is now leaving the city for an on-the-spot look at our problems overseas.

To begin with, there is the simple fact that Mr. Nixon's Washington is anything but boring. For 99 percent of the time, Dwight Eisenhower's Washington, bland, self-satisfied, a bit blinkered and comfortably backward-looking, was so deeply boring that it made your teeth hurt.

Politically, President Nixon is the offspring of that era, and it was logical to expect more of the same. To be sure, Nixon's Washington is not exciting, as the city was under John Kennedy, or bizarre, as it often was under Lyndon Johnson. But it is so intensely interesting that a sensible man can be bored for a single minute.

Men of Ability

There are two reasons for this. To begin with, the team the President has assembled boasts an unusually large number of exceptionally able men. Some combine ability with goodness. In others, naked ability is the conspicuous trait.

In still others, the ability has to be discovered by careful observation, for it is concealed at first by the peculiar facetiousness which the President seems to regard as a useful quality in some subordinates. But the ability is there, nonetheless, and ability is never boring, whether or not you disapprove of the ends for which it is being used.

In the case of the President him-

self, moreover, this rule is carried to an extreme. None other than Theodore Roosevelt is widely quoted, in fact, as judging Mr. Nixon "the cleverest man to occupy the White House this century."

"Clever," of course, is a morally neutral word. Everything depends on the very clever man's ultimate purposes. But again, extreme cleverness is a wonderful canni-chaser.

Four Moves Ahead

In Mr. Nixon's Washington, if you have nothing better to do, you can always spend a couple of hours trying to figure out exactly what the President is really up to. Since you know he thinks at least four moves ahead, this is not easy. In truth, it is like playing three-dimensional chess. But it is absorbing, all the same.

Precisely because the President's opponents were quite unprepared for this, they are now on the defensive. They began by assuming that a rather drab-seeming President, elected by a minority vote, would be an easy target. Again and again, on every kind of matter from Vietnam to Judge Clement Haynsworth, they played straight into the President's hands. So now they are both baffled and more than a little fearful.

But where, one still asks, is all this going to lead in the end? For the short run, there are all sorts of interesting possibilities, such as an unprecedented setback for the Democrats in the off-year elections—providing the President does not push his luck too far in Vietnam. But for the longer term, the answer has to be mixed.

On the one hand, the leaders of American liberalism have only themselves to thank for liberalism's present sorry plight. In the years since the tragic loss of President

Kennedy, they have been more and more self-righteous, self-rewarding and plain silly.

They have been downright anti-national about Vietnam. They have been masochistically sentimental about such phenomena as the New Left and the Black Panthers. They have lived by posturing and slogan-mongering, and almost all the slogans and postures have offended the average American.

So they have earned the fairly harsh come-uppance they are likely to get under Richard Nixon. But that is only one side of the coin. The question remains whether the failure of American liberalism will lead onward to active, ugly liberalism. And, before all is said and done, this can become a very serious question.

The Anarchy of the Cities

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The idea is growing in America today that nothing succeeds but power. Reason, common sense and compromise are ineffective, according to this theory, but defiance works. And the new theory, and the most disturbing thing, is that most people seem to feel that this theory is not only wrong and dangerous, but that they are helpless to do anything about it.

The most powerful communities in the nation now seem most powerless when confronted by the defiance of the minority and the helplessness of the law and the majority. And the defiance of the minority is now spreading to government employees.

Last week, the municipal em-

ployees of San Francisco tied up the city for the first time in history. This week the federal employees have paralyzed the postal services of New York City, and their strike is spreading to neighboring states, against the clear prohibitions of the law.

The postal employees in New York have a legitimate grievance. They are asked to survive in this spectacularly expensive city on the same low wages that are tolerable for mail carriers in the small towns of the nation, and they have clearly decided that they can't only break the law but get away with it and be rewarded in the process.

'Nice Guys Too Long'

One letter carrier in New York expressed the defiant mood of the moment. "Everybody else strikes and gets a big pay increase," he told me, "and we're fighting on the budget of the state and both are fighting with President Nixon over policies and priorities."

No doubt New York will survive for a few days without mail, and considering all the junk mail, even rejoice, but surviving without law, without penalties even for federal employees who defy the law, is more serious.

"Government implies the power of making laws," said Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist Papers. "It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. If there be no penalty annexed to disobedience, the resolutions or commands which pretend to be laws will, in fact, amount to nothing more than advice or recommendation."

This is about where we are today in the American cities, and even with the federal employees.

They think there is no remedy for their grievances except defiance, and no penalty or punishment for defiance. Which raises some interesting questions.

If government employees defy the law of the government, why shouldn't anybody else? If they are rewarded and not punished by their defiance, why not the militant students, the militant blacks, the radicals of the right and the left, Lester Maddox, Ray Brown, and all the other extremists?

Power is the thing today. Everybody is using it. Not only the municipal workers in San Francisco and the postal workers in New York, but the mayor of New York and the governor of New York, and the President of the United States, also a Republican, and against each other. Mayor Lindsay and Gov. Rockefeller are fighting over the budget of the state, and both are fighting with President Nixon over policies and priorities.

Like the postal workers, they are concentrating on their own interests. They have given up on reason, and decided to rely on power.

The result is obvious: the mayor is fighting with the governor over the budget, the governor is fighting with the mayor over priorities; both are condemning the President for not making money available to the state and the city; the mail carriers are striking against both the mayor and the governor, and they are all confused and frustrated in the struggle.

Individually, they are reasonable men, who talk common sense and common objectives. But as representatives of state power, city power or union power they are separate and distinct. As city common objectives.

It is a troubling situation. Everybody is relying on power but fearing that power will divide and defeat them all in the end.

Letters

Answers for Israel

May I offer two possible answers to Mr. Medelle's question (Letters, March 17) to James Reston, as to what Israel could do in the face of Arab hostility?

● Remove from its government those ministers who demand not only annexation of the occupied territories but say openly that Israel's "natural" or "historic" boundaries are even wider.

● Declare that it does not wish to annex any territory conquered in 1967.

● Offer the 1948 refugees the choice of repatriation or compensation—most would choose the latter.

● Create a nonracial, non-religious state with equal rights for Jews and Arabs, including the same Law of Return rights for Arab refugees as for Diaspora Jews.

In return, the majority of Arabs, including Palestinians, would almost certainly be prepared to make a lasting peace.

PHILIP BOWRING.

London.

New English Bible

As nearly everyone knows, the worst way to do anything is by committee. The new Protestant Bible offers good evidence of this. If it needed rewriting, the task should have been entrusted to linguists and scholars, not to Protestant committees.

For example, "He leadeth me beside the still waters." This is classic in its simplicity and clarity. "Still" waters are tranquil, not rolled or muddy, and therefore fit to drink: an important consideration in that environment. "The waters of peace," the Protestant substitute, is a cliché.

Likewise, "... the valley of the shadow of death." In a land where assassination and ambush are recognized methods of elimination (these traditions seem still to persist among the so-called Palestinian commandos), any defile represented potential danger, even 3,000 years ago. "... valley dark as death ..." is meaningless. There are too many people with too little to do and too much to see.

tributed money these days, and the New Bible is certainly a reflection of the times. And (referring to Edward B. Pike's article, March 16) from what I've heard, the English were the last to attach any significance to the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Right on with King James!!
PAUL S. DEMAS.

Versailles, France.

Neglectful Moynihan

Whoever one may think of Mr. Moynihan's racial politicking, one can but deplore his benign neglect of the English language and honest statistics.

Any competent lawyer could have told Mr. Moynihan not to use words when you don't know what they mean (e.g., "benign neglect") or one thing in 1898, another in 1970.

Any competent statistician could have told Mr. Moynihan how to dress up phony statistics and avoid the cruder forms of distortion (e.g., Great Britain has only a fraction of the population of the United States; a U.S. college student isn't on a par with a British university student).

FRANCIS A.E. SPITZER.

St-Germain-en-Laye, France.

War Without Honor

Why would the life of a child or of a woman be more sacred than the life of an adult male? Anyone who tries to defend such a priority today is guilty of medievalism, when a question of honor was left entirely to the male to duel about, and differences were settled by the sword between two chosen warriors.

Today we live in the age of total war and as act of aggression against one's neighbor involves both the individual and the collective.

Referring to the death of woman and children in Vietnam, or elsewhere, it is impossible to condemn it or to condemn it. A child who carries a Molotov cocktail hidden in his shirt is a more vicious enemy than the soldier who fights according to the mythical rules of conventional warfare. Mata Hari was an active participant, not just a charming dancer, and she knew the dangers involved.

To defend such practices when it helps your side, but condemn the same when the other side uses it, is pure hypocrisy. The answer is somewhere else: in the avoidance of warfare and brutality. Hitler's machine-gunning of innocent refugees resulted four years later in the bombing of Dresden. It is still true today that one who lives by the sword will eventually die by it.

Open warfare has its own established rules. But guerrilla activities pull in a whole population, based on ruse, intimidation and involvement. Those who choose this form to fight should be prepared to accept the fact that neither their wives nor their children are exempt from violence as long as they are employed in the battle.

JOSEPH BAUMGARTEN.

Torremedinos, Spain.

Behind the Story

Aw, come on now. You don't really mean that painting report (France under the Goya under the flowers) in the March 14-15 issue on Page 5 as news. The last time I heard that story it was to demonstrate the gullibility of the American. The way I heard it, the seller was Italian, the buyer American, the portrait of Mussolini.

The last I can say is that you and the AP have been had.

JOHN J. PROST.

Brussels.

Bombs Away

The recent sad shooting of an airline pilot brings into focus this business of bomb scares. It would seem that nothing more is needed now to completely shake the public transportation than a casual, unidentifiable phone call. Daily calls made to airports, train and bus stations could only too easily seriously disrupt or even completely halt daily public travel, thus seriously affecting all business, to say nothing of making the general public nervous of all public travel.

This problem, it seems to me, needs even more urgent attention than the occasional efforts at hijacking civil aircraft, and and worrying though they may be.

AUB BOWEN.

Canines, France.

The Social Compact

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Looking across the Atlantic, as they habitually do, the British get a horrified impression these days of a disintegrating society in the United States. A major criminal trial is suspended because there is apparently no way to keep order in the courtroom. Bombs go off in Manhattan. The mails stop.

Things are not quite so desperate as the newspapers make them seem—they seldom are. Those who go from here to visit the United States, naturally apprehensive after all they have read, generally find that for most people life goes on. But it is a time of social stress, and the British are worried about it. They have always thought of America as the future. Now they constantly ask whether the troubles that afflict America must inevitably come to this country.

Law and order has suddenly become a British political issue, in what seems to be conscious imitation of recent American history. The Conservatives, scenting public agitation about crime, have begun suggesting that the Labor government is dangerously permissive.

For anyone familiar with the conditions of personal safety in American cities, or with the simplest statistics, the notion of a crime crisis in Britain is laughable. The Police Review, magazine of the British police, said recently: "The situation in this country in no way compares with that existing in America where, on Manhattan Island alone, more murders are committed in one year than in the whole of England and Wales."

Law and Politics

The police reaction to this Conservative law and order campaign is itself sufficiently indicative of differences in attitudes. The Police Review, referring specifically to American experience, deplored the prospect of law enforcement becoming a political issue.

"Any political party which seeks votes by championing the emotive cause of law and order," the magazine said, "puts in peril the traditional impartiality of the British police."

Nevertheless, there is something that the British public feels in the air and does not like: if it is not a crime wave, it is a perceived threat of something more general: of social disorder.

A handful of greedy or disgrun-

ted men come close to shutting down London Airport. Demonstrators threaten to prevent a tour of English cricket grounds by the Springboks of South Africa. Students occupy buildings in a half-dozen universities and write dirty slogans on the walls.

It is all pretty tame stuff by American standards, but the polls show an overwhelming public dislike for all those manifestations of disorder. And one really does not need a poll to know the mood. The charwomen at one university struck because, they said, they did not want to have to wash off the disgusting words scrawled on the walls by students.

The fear is that society faces the phenomenon of people who are beyond reason, who are what the British call wreckers. Again, the examples here are small compared to the violent anarchy of the Weathermen. But in the spheres and the students and the demonstrators—just a few of each, really—Britain sees a possible glimpse of the future.

Rocking the Boat

Morris Udall, the Democratic congressman from Arizona, who was here the other day, articulated the concern. The traditional social compact, he said, has been that the majority agrees to listen to the minority's grievances and the minority undertakes to rock the boat but not upset it. Now the compact is in danger.

Violence and rejection of social values are hardly new; even Henry James wrote a novel about anarchists. What is different is the fragility of a technological society. A few militants can stop a country's international transportation or bring fear to a great city. And so it is that "urgently, necessary" than ever to try to hold the society together.

It will not be easy. The population increase must add immensely to human tensions. The age of mobility is also the age of rootlessness, when men do not know their neighbors or know who they are themselves. But there is no alternative to the effort to maintain the social compact. And that, we must remember, is a two-sided undertaking: minorities to press their grievances under law, majorities to listen.

Easier Purchase of Homes By Poor Urged in Nixon Plan

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—Praising the virtues of home ownership, the Nixon administration yesterday proposed using the public housing program to give poor families a hand to their own home or apartment.

In a new housing message sent to Congress, the administration also urged the elimination of the

existing down payment—a minimum of 3 percent—on homes financed with mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration.

If the legislation passes, initial payments by FHA home buyers would be limited to "closing costs" of the purchase, which usually total less than \$1,000.

At the same time, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced that it is ordering local public housing authorities to reduce rents for any families who now pay more than 25 percent of their income for housing.

The reduction becomes effective Tuesday. If local housing authorities need more time to calculate the changes for individual families, the cuts will be made retroactive, HUD said.

According to HUD statistics, as many as a quarter of the 800,000 families living in public housing may receive reductions. In Washington, Edward Aronov, executive director of the National Capital Housing Authority, estimated that perhaps 3,000 of 10,000 families here might pay lower rents.

HUD Secretary George Romney announced the rent changes, ordered by the Housing Act of 1968, as a new measure called to disclose the administration's ideas for new housing legislation.

Under HUD's proposals, public housing families could take control of their existing housing projects or buy new homes with the aid of a large federal subsidy. The government has traditionally helped support public housing by paying the cost of the mortgages used to build the projects. These outlays, the legislation proposes, could be used to back mortgages for families who wanted to buy their own homes.

For existing housing projects, families could receive government payments by forming tenants' associations.

"There's no comparison between the way people maintain these properties if they own the unit (rather than) rent the unit," Mr. Romney said.

The date of the court decision was not given.

Many Russians and foreign observers construed the incident as an attempt to assassinate Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev and President Nikita Khrushchev.

It occurred as a motorcade of thousands drove into the Kremlin for a big rally to celebrate the return to Moscow of the four space heroes who the week before had performed the world's first link-up of two manned spacecraft.

Volley of Shots
Ilyin fired a volley of shots at the second car in the procession, traveling immediately behind a car in which the four cosmonauts were standing waving to the crowds.

When the cavalcade left Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, the second car contained Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorny, but as it drove into the Kremlin it carried four other cosmonauts. The Soviet leaders were said by unofficial sources to have dropped out of the procession moments before and entered the Kremlin by another entrance.

White House To Get 600 Men

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)

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The measure authorizes enlargement of the White House force from 250 to 850 men. It also renews the Executive Protective Service. It will operate, as does the present White House police force, under overall direction of the Secret Service.

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FIERY PILE-UP—Hurriedly shed clothing worn by the car's occupants burns in the foreground as flames engulf an automobile caught between a tractor-trailer truck and two other cars. Six cars piled up with the truck in the accident on New York's Cross-Bronx Expressway's eastbound lanes. Four persons were injured in the crash.

Hundreds Flee Floods In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20 (UPI)

—Torrential rain caused flash floods in Alabama yesterday, forcing hundreds of persons to flee their homes.

More than five inches of rain fell on Birmingham.

A child fell into a swollen stream and drowned and two trucks died in wrecks on flooded highways. The National Guard was called out to aid evacuation in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Florence.

The Red Cross estimated that 800 persons had moved into shelters in Birmingham alone. About 250 children had to be rescued from the second floor of a school by boat and Army truck.

"This is the worst I've ever seen," said Bill Ricker, an aide to Birmingham Mayor George Selders. "The devastation has been widespread rather than concentrated in one area, as it usually is during heavy rains."

"We've got some areas where residents have had everything in their homes ruined by water," Mr. Ricker said.

Elsewhere, a tornado struck the small community of Shawmut, near the Alabama-Georgia line, late last night, killing two persons, injuring eight others and destroying a junior high school.

Police said: "The school was demolished and several homes were damaged, but we don't know just how many."

Restored Cuban Ties Favored by Fulbright
WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—Sen. J.W. Fulbright said yesterday that restoring normal relations between the United States and Cuba "would be to our mutual benefit."

The Arkansas Democrat, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters the matter came up Wednesday at a session with Marquis de Merry del Val, the Spanish Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—Seven persons found guilty of treason and sabotage in Aden were executed by a firing squad today, an Aden radio broadcast monitored here said.

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19 Die in Seattle Hotel Fire; Arson Is Charged by Mayor

SEATTLE, March 20 (AP)—A

fire at the Ozark Hotel here killed at least 19 persons, and Mayor Wes Uhlman said after meeting with fire and police officials that the blaze appeared to have been "intentionally set."

It was the city's second most disastrous fire in the number of persons killed. Firemen searching through smoking rubble said others also may have perished in the blaze.

Mr. Uhlman said the indication of arson was based on "fires that began almost simultaneously in the hotel's two main stairways."

He also said teams of fire officials had been making night checks of hotels after "receiving information from federal sources... that there was a developing pattern of fires in downtown hotels."

The mayor ordered an immediate investigation to determine what kinds of material were used "to set the fire."

There were 67 arson fires in Seattle last year, according to Fire Department officials.

Up to 40 in Hotel
The King County medical examiner's office said the toll might go higher. An estimated 35 to 40 persons were in the hotel, a guest said.

Seattle Police Sgt. Jack Lawson said some hotel residents leaped from windows.

Eugene Pingerson, 42, a hotel guest, said he sat on a fourth-floor window ledge for about 15 minutes until firemen put a ladder up to him.

"I heard a siren," said Mr. Pingerson, "and then I smelled smoke. I opened the door, but the fire came into the room, and I had to close it again."

"The hall was full of fire and smoke. I couldn't get out that way."

He said many of the residents were elderly persons.

Agnew Criticizes Press Again; This Time Over Laos
ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, March 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew charged the news media yesterday with publishing "tons of lies of innuendo" to win prizes while glossing over the "evils of Communism."

Taking the U.S. involvement in Laos as an example, Mr. Agnew asked 291 Virgin Island Republicans at a fund-raising dinner, "How much do you see about the North Vietnamese who have 67,000 troops fighting against the Lao coalition government that they agreed on?"

He said: "Our media would be well advised to recognize a new dimension of their responsibility to critically examine our enemies which have no free press to criticize them."

"Pulitzer prizes are not won by exposing the evils of Communism as readily as by discrediting American elective officials," Mr. Agnew said.

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Opposition to Carswell Grows, But Is Expected to Fall Short

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell still appears likely to win Senate confirmation, but a Washington Post vote survey shows that the outcome is less certain than it appeared a few weeks ago.

The survey shows that 40 senators are now publicly or privately committed to backing Judge Carswell, while 31 are firmly opposed to him. Of the remaining senators, about 15 appear likely to vote for the nominee, enough for confirmation, but many of these 15 are uncertain.

A number of the senators in this group have indicated that they are displeased with recent Nixon administration decisions which they regard as weakening desegregation efforts.

The survey was completed late yesterday after Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, the only Northern Democratic senator who voted for Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. when that earlier Nixon nominee was rejected by the Senate, announced he is opposed to Judge Carswell.

Sen. Gravel, referring to a 1948 campaign speech by Judge Carswell, said he could understand a segregationist speech but simply could not accept the racial white-supremacy comments also included in the speech.

Sen. Gravel said he didn't feel the racial-bias charges against Judge Haynsworth were convincing, but those against Judge Carswell were.

The 29 Uncommitted
The survey on Judge Carswell shows that the bulk of the 29 uncommitted senators whose votes will decide the nomination are Western Democrats like Frank E. Moss, of Utah, Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico, Alan Bible, of Nevada, and Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and liberal Republicans like Charles McC. Mathias, of Maryland, Charles Percy, of Illinois, Mark Hatfield, of Oregon, and Marlow W. Cook, of Kentucky.

The Carswell debate ended its fourth day in the Senate yesterday with new criticism of the nominee from Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., who said Negroes could have no confidence "in his ability to be open-minded when deciding racial cases."

Sen. Russell B. Long, D. La., a Carswell supporter, called Federal

Senate Confirms Tarr To Replace Hershey
WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Curtis W. Tarr to replace Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of Selective Service.

The Senate acted by voice vote a day after the 45-year-old former university president, currently an assistant secretary of the Air Force, was approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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Mr. CATARET, 23 Rue de Rivoli; Mr. PEXARD, 5 Rue Rouget de Lisle;
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ART IN LONDON

Picasso's Theme—The Artist and His Model

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 20.—For five months in 1968, Pablo Picasso had the engraver Aldo and Piero Crommelynck set up a press in his studio. During that time, he provided them with 347 engravings on the theme of the artist and his model, a subject which preoccupied Picasso in two previous series, in 1933 and in 1954. The entire oeuvre of 1968 has been put on show at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, Trafalgar Square, together with a series of photographs of the master and his work by Gjon Mili.

The engravings were produced at an average speed of more than two a day, thus, it is evident that a number of them are below standard; but equally, there are among them perhaps 30 that can be considered among the best work ever essayed by the great Spaniard in his 70 years of artistic endeavour.

This week London is especially strong on good technicians in both painting and sculpture. At the Alvin Gallery, 56 Brook Street, W.1, Peter Folkes uses sanding and scumbling and many old-master methods, adapted to contemporary vision, to make delightful magical and ageless pictures. Grazing cows emerge from a sunny haze of hush fields, flat fish lurk craftily on the ocean bed, and delicate graffiti show themselves on weathered walls. This bare description makes Folkes's

From one of the 347 Picasso engravings on view in London.

paintings sound like Victorian pastorals and still lives. Nothing, in truth, could be more grossly different from Victorian than these delicate and happy works.

It is the avowed intention of French sculptor Jephth de Villiers, now living and working in London, to model his way through all Creation. Hitherto, his work has concentrated on subaqueous themes—his past three exhibitions and his celebrated sculptured chess set have all had the word "aquatic" meaning "in watery space," in their titles. The exhibition of recent paintings and sculptures

at the Archer Gallery, 25 Grafton Street, W.1, now leads us on to dry land for the first time, specifically the land of the Camargue, where insectlike and bony creatures now make a first appearance.

De Villiers's work, especially the sculpture, is something which has an overpowering emotional impact at first sight, followed by a slower and calmer intellectual appeal. His is a unique and major talent: never has his sculpture been displayed to better advantage.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, 15a Cork Street, W.1, the Staffordshire painter Jack Simcock is

holding his 40th one-man show in the past 14 years. He paints in what at first appears to be a gray-black monochrome (on analysis there are as many colors in it as in a Velasquez gray), the harsh slate-roofed cottages and windswept trees of the North English mountain village where he lives. These are somber paintings without being in the least gloom, and have all the tough strength in them of the life and landscape of the North.

Technical control is the essence of the abstract paintings by Bernard Farmer at the Circle Gallery, 9/13 Grosvenor Street, W.1, in which he maneuvers a certain small number of elementary colored forms on a white ground. These could so easily get out of hand and tumble into banality; but, in fact, Farmer is a good enough technician to keep them clearly and perfectly balanced and composed, so that each picture gives one immense esthetic satisfaction, of exactly the kind that a great sculptor's performance or a fine mathematical equation gives.

Brussels

The Eight
Deadly Sins

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, March 20.—A bit of highbrowed biblical viciousness at the Bentz Arts with Vic Gentile showing his "Eight Deadly Sins" ("Why stop at seven? Does anyone?") as the main series in an exhibition consecrated to his work.

Gentile gets this pride of place as the first recipient of the newly-instituted Prix Robert Ghys, to be awarded regularly to active contemporary artists from Belgium. This particular artist happens to have a bright past as well, being already renowned for his own brand of assembly art, using familiar-looking odd bits and pieces of wood and metal to make up groups, figures and abstract compositions. He is also addicted to disemboweling musical instruments to create fantasy constructions out of the entrails.

The "Sins" are a new departure in that they loom larger-than-life in giant chunks of chair leg, banister support, pedestal, jointed wooden limbs, shoe trees, all doused in cressote for a dark, rough-hewn look. His extra sin, Voluptuousness, gets a glamorous coating of soft and luscious shades. Reclining erotically, ripe, pendulous, solid-wood breasts washed in pale-pink, big table-leg limbs in air, this mass of miscellaneous timber somehow succeeds in portraying lustful eagerness. Another lascivious body leans out of his "Forest of Love" group, pointing like a pair of bright red castanets; posed in a window frame, she waits while an amorous couple negotiate in the room behind her. One of the witless creations is the angel, a winged figure slung in utter exhaustion on a chair, eyes closed, mouth open, every sculpted line shouting "oh, my aching wings".

Gentile's penchant for picking pieces apart and putting them together again as free-standing objects has the same, plus or in most abstract patterns is well illustrated in this show. Heads, tails, pedals, lids and frames all crop up inventively with notes of color sounded by the red and green of the fells, the warm gleam of clustered brass pedals. Too many of these at one time become monotonous and the cheerful satire of the wooden models breaks through as relief. Nothing sacred, nothing sacred here—given a taste for irreverence and the bits of "art patron and wife" are certainly the delicate gesture of politeness.

Vic Gentile, *Peche des Bases*, Arts in March 1970.

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مكتبة الناصر

Around The Paris Galleries

Lindstrom, Galerie Ariele, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to April 18.

Swedish artist Lindstrom, his thick, rich paint onto the canvas and stage his roaring colors with a kind of elephant's tusk—or so it would seem. The colors are brilliant, the elements of joy at painting in a thick medium is evident. A certain superficiality with the manner of painting is apparent, but Lindstrom's more vehemently expressive. His raw spirit is an element of Nordic expressionism. His canvases swollen with paint have space enough for a sense of a swirling face and a kind of crooked fingers—signs of the earth or beast in the mind. Despite their overpowering energy these paintings do not give off a feeling of brutality. They will undoubtedly dominate any scene, but they convey their message with a kind of stability and without any of the vulgarity that is not entirely essential to the artist. As a result they are loud without being cruel.

Page, Galerie Matignon 34, 34 Avenue Matignon, to April 11.

Henri Page is now in his eighties and his retrospective exhibition of oils, watercolors and monotypes reaches back some 50 years to bring us a charming, witty, sometimes mordant portrait of society between the wars. He has a deft pen for expressive attitudes and an eye for character and a sense of humor. A moment of quick movement at the way he molds a type rather than an individual and reveals his pose. Page's work is not easy to realize that he and (say) Picasso are contemporaries. For Page still has the perfume of the past about him, that part of his charm, although it may also be a weakness. There is something musty in his work—far from it—but Page in his prime already belonged to a day that is the delicious twilight of another age.

Lolo, Galerie Villard et Galanis, 127 Boulevard Haussmann, to April 15.

This series of sculptures from an earlier period (1946-1958) are all devoted to one subject: "Femme et enfant"—a woman holding or fondling a small child. Lolo is obviously a highly competent sculptor, but the present exhibition gives the impression of a conventional stylistic exercise: marshmallowy, girly rotundities rub elbows with Picasso-like triangulated anatomies in bronze and a number of other manières. May be Picasso's versatility over the years, but the exhibition, two years ago, of more recent works revealed a more coherent and personal style.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



"Village Fete," by Faustino Bocchi.

Investors Shun the Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 20.—Paintings by Old Masters are still eagerly sought by connoisseurs, art lovers and, of course, museums. But their appeal to investors is on the wane. Such is the lesson to be drawn from a recent sale at the Palais Galliera, a sale that included both Old Master and Modern Master paintings.

The auction provided a striking illustration to the growing contrast in price trends between these two categories, a contrast tempered by certain considerations outside the realm of art. In most cases, Old Master paintings are losing ground at an accelerated pace. Not because the

The Art Market

prices are going down but because they are not keeping up with the others. As with everything, there are exceptions. And these exceptions seem to stem largely from trends in interior decoration. For instance, Old Masters who drew on the imaginary and the fantastic for inspiration are sought after. So, too, are some earlier painters whose works fit in well with modern decorating schemes.

Roughly speaking, French works antedating the Barbizon School fall into the Old Master category. In England, works painted before the mid-19th century are considered Old Masters. The problem of whether such an artist is "minor" or "major" is largely subjective and depends on taste and price.

Of course, there are those few Old Masters who are considered "musts" by the big museums—among them Rembrandt, Vermeer and other such celebrities. Works by these painters are in a category by themselves, and when it comes to price, the sky is the limit.

At the Galliera sale on March 14, the prices clearly revealed the present trend. For example, among the pictures that sold well was a conventional landscape (14 by 19 inches) with sheep-dressed in Roman togas, having a smack about it of a well-known 19th-century style. The signature of Jean-Baptiste Mallet (1759-1835) was there, but it does not add much to the glamour of a picture. He was a very minor Old Master. Yet the picture was knocked down at almost \$3,000. In 1959, the same picture had fetched less than \$800. Even making allowances for abrupt variations sometimes produced at auctions by the sudden whims of private buyers, the rise in price is enormous. It is not justified by quality, but reflects the new fondness, fostered by interior decorators, for mildly pleasing 18th-century paintings.

A surprisingly good price was also paid for a pair of pictures by Faustino Bocchi (1859-1942), who was born and died in Brescia, where he painted in a painstaking academic style. In one of the two pictures, called "The Village Fete," he showed children in a cart drawn by mice; in the other, children playing in an attic with one of them riding a dragonfly. Now, the latest fad in Paris and London is fantasy in art. This fad undoubtedly contributed to the fact that these two third-rate works rose well above \$7,000.

As opposed to these good prices, justified by considerations not directly related to art, some very good works by Old Masters did not reach the prices they would deserve if investors were after them.

An extremely good still-life (47 1/2 by 34 1/2 inches) by Jean-Michel Picart, an artist of Flemish extraction who painted in France and was an exact contemporary of Claude Lorrain (1600-1682), sold under \$10,000. It is dated 1682 and is as rare as the works of Poussin, Lorrain and Meissonier, Picart's contemporaries of the French School.

In the same sale were two other still-lives, also flowers. One was attributed to a Flemish artist, the other to a late-18th-century artist, also Flemish. Both went for about half the price offered for the Picart. These two pictures have been at least four or five times as expensive as these two pictures. Obviously no investor considered buying his painting.

Why, then, do investors take little interest in these pictures? There are several reasons. First, Old Masters are open to more questions than Modern Masters. It is not that there are more fakes in one field than in the other. But there is naturally less documentary evidence on artists who lived three or four hundred years ago.

The works of the Old Masters cannot be so well catalogued. We know with a high degree of accuracy how many landscapes were painted by an Impressionist master such as Pissarro, and where he painted them. But such is not the case for Seghers, possibly one of the greatest Northern European painters.

Last but not least, rarity is paradoxically not always an asset. When an Old Master's work becomes so rare that his pictures come up for sale only three or four years, the collector's passions are not easily aroused.

Thus, he has the time to forget about his erstwhile desire for such a picture. The artist's importance becomes an abstract notion, confined to handbooks, learned papers and texts. Besides, there is no established price.

For a market to exist, economically speaking, a certain number of transactions is required. All these factors combine to explain why hardly any of the buyers who go in for Old Masters do this with a view to investment. And sheer love, it seems, does not elicit the same financial generosity as the hope of getting more money later.

On Tuesday, also at Sotheby's, there will be a sale of important 18th century and modern etchings, lithographs and woodcuts. Since this is the field which has appreciated the most dramatically in recent years, it will undoubtedly be well attended and prices high.

An outstanding feature of the sale is the 36 lots of prints by Picasso, a substantial number of which are from the Volland suite. Of these, the most important include the complete set of 13 etchings, "Les Femmes d'Alger," published by Volland in 1931, each plate signed by the artist and in good condition; also "La Poule" of 1932, aquatint and drypoint, "Tête de Jeune Fille," a lithograph of 1947, and etchings from the "Métamorphoses" and the "Sculptures, Modèles et Sculptures" series.

Also of great significance are four etchings by Georges Braque, which include a Cubist still-life of 1912, signed in pencil, published in 1950, and a study of a nude of 1908, published in 1953 in a numbered edition of 25.

Other important prints in the sale are "Nu au Canapé" and "Odalisque with a Samovar" by Henri Matisse, a number of etchings, drypoints and lithographs by Edward Munch, Bonnard, Chagall, De Chirico, Corot, Delacroix, Pissarro and most of the significant modern artists who have turned their hand to printmaking.

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ITALY

A Guide to the Art Galleries in Rome

By Edith Schloss

First in a two-part series.

ROME.—Of the 40-odd galleries listed in the Rome telephone directory, only a few deal in religious objects or furniture. The rest are contemporary art galleries which lately have become so active that they are competing seriously with museums for attendance.

The following list is not a rating—there are many other good galleries, deserving serious consideration. As to prices, they seem to be just a little lower than in the United States. Oils by competent young painters can be had from 300,000 lire (about \$350) in good galleries.

Works by better known artists start at \$1,000, depending on size. Since most places run a sideline of prints now, you can have some very fine ones for as low as 15,000 lire, or about \$25.

Some of the best galleries are small. And the owners trust their own judgment. Thus, in addition to works by established modern painters, they exhibit art by the young and the unknown.

Comprehensive Surveys

Of these, L'Obelisco (Via Sistina 148) is one of the oldest and most solid. It often gives comprehensive surveys of futurists and other Italian pioneers. Light and sound shows remain in memory for their good selection and installation.

Il Segno (Via Capo Le Case 5) is small, has catholic taste and a sense of adventure.

"Segno" means mark—but also "trace or line"—everything here is chosen for linear quality, whatever the medium. Novelli's notes on canvas, Savinio's surrealist puns, De Pisis's fragrant watercolors hang side by side with graphics by Ernst, Arp and Miró.

Although Segno was the first to specialize in prints, now La Medusa (Via del Babuino 124) has added a graphics section too. Besides abstractionists Afro and Capogrossi, you can study German expressionism, 'land' and Appel here.

Don Chisciotte (Via Brunetti 31) offers mostly figurative Italian works. There are drawings and etchings by Morandi, Maccari and Bartolini and, at one time, the wonderfully involved visions on canvas by Busotti. Romerò (Via Brunetti 23), right across the street, makes you appreciate small works, etchings par excellence by Perilli and Molli.

Fiamma Vigo, a pioneer in Florence, was among the first to encourage young painters. She prefers texture to color, the strict abstractions in her gallery running the gamut from stark white to coal blacks. Her shows in her Rome gallery are always thoughtful and elegant.

Young Unknowns

Both Condotti (Via Condotti 85) and Il Gabbiano (Via della Prezza 51) are open to young little-known artists. Condotti, over the old Café Greco, has taken on some English pop art people and had a beautiful display of Marotta's "Paradise." They have a sideline of prints too. Il Gabbiano gives young

Italians, working in what the gallery calls a "figurative" manner, a chance, but perhaps "semi-abstract, almost pop" rather than "figurative" would be a closer description.

Iolas Galates (Piazza di Spagna 8) and Marlborough (Via Gregoriana 5), galleries of international fame, take no risks. Iolas offers the latest from the studios of Bacon, Motta and Tinguely. Marlborough makes everything look authoritative and clean. You may find Canova's flat, scalloped sculptures, Fontana's punctured canvases, Pomodoro's brass globes, Dorazio's patterns, Scialoja's Victorian stripes and Pepper's giant chain-link sculpture here: the best shows were a Schwitzer retrospective and a Wilson happy "abstract" circus. An exhibition of the late Novelli's poetic cloud star poems is planned for April.

La Nuova Pesa (Via del Varesaggio 45) is one of the busiest places, always filled with students and connoisseurs, and beside older Italians like Donghi, Capli, Levi and the ubiquitous De Chirico, there

are usually works on social protest, where technique and size sometimes overpower the meaning. Fante di Spade (Via Ripetta 254) is socially conscious too, leaning from "image of man" to "new realism." Beside the abstracts of Vespignani and artist Radziwill, the gallery exhibits works by the "une venussio, Gillespie, and Ailaud's extraordinarily clear realistic animals.

NEXT: The academies and "far-out" galleries.

18th-Cent. Commode Sold for \$98,280

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—An 18th-century commode fetched the highest price of £40,950 (\$98,280) in a sale of French and Continental furniture yesterday at Christie's salesrooms in London.

The chest-of-drawers commode was made by Adam Weisweiler, a German who worked at the royal court in Paris. It was one of the items auctioned here belonging to the late British collector Lord Wharfedale.

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IMPORTANT AUCTION

A Special Sale of Old Master Paintings will be held on Tuesday, April 7th, 1970 at 10:30 a.m.
On view: Friday, April 3d, Saturday, April 4th, Sunday, April 5th, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

Works by the following artists:

B. van der Aast, C. Bouwmeester, Q. Brecklenkam, E. van den Broeck, A. A. Cabell, M. Coffermans, D. van Deelen, G. van den Eeckhout, J. Fijt, J. van Goyen, A. B. Grimmer, Th. Heeremans, Gerrit W. Heda, Gilles D'Hondecoeter, M. Houtman, I. de Jouderville, Corn. Matsijs, Th. Michau, A. van der Noer, Caspar Netscher, L. van Oostede, Isaac van Oostede, Frans Snijders, Corn. Teunisz, Lucas van Valckenborgh, A. E. Verboom, H. Verschuur, J. Vicoors, Jacob de Wit, Philip and Pieter Wouwerman and many others (about 300 numbers in all).

CATALOGUE ON DEMAND

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Paris 8
Palazuelo

PARIS

GALERIE ARIEL
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LINDSTROM
Until April 18
LONDON
"THIS ENGLAND"
An Anthology of English
Paintings during Four Centuries
March 18th - April 17th
RUTLAND GALLERY
29 Bruton Street, London, W.1. - Tel.: 629 0303.

PARIS

WILLIAM HOGARTH
The London Life of the XVIIIth Cent.
until April 15
GALERIE DE VARENNES
61 Rue de Varenne Paris-7e.

PARIS

Darthea Speyer CARLSON GREEN SCHWEDLER
Until April 24
6 Rue Jacques-Cadot (Se.) - 033-78-41.
GALERIE DENISE RENE
RUE DE LA SALLE - 124 Rue La Salle
VASARELY
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GALERIE DENISE RENE
Left Bank - 196 Bld. St. Germain
VASARELY
Graph's & Multiples.
Proscenium - Galerie Theatre
30 Rue de Seine-6e - 033-52-01
Yvon Henry
Models of stage setting - until April 4

PARIS

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GALLERY CHOICE
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GIMPEL & HANOVER
35 Claridgestrasse
ZURICH.
LONDON ARTS GALLERY
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"TRISTAN AND ISOLDE"
21 New Burlington
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TROVA
NEW SCULPTURE AND COLLAGE
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HANOVER GALLERY
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Tel.: 638-0388. Sals. 10-1.
Daily 10-5.30.

PARIS

EXHIBITION OF WOMEN PAINTERS, SCULPTORS ENGRAVERS & DECORATORS
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Until April 6
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ROME

MAIRBOROUGH - 5 Via Gregoriana
ADRIANO GOTTLEB
Recent Paintings
ONELISCO, 146 Via Sistina,
Trevi Italia
La Monaciana.
SCHNEIDER, Rampa Niguarda, 30,
Paintings by Luciano Biondi.

London Auctions: Of Arms and Money

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, March 20.—A highly important sale of arms from the Saxons, Roman Collection will be held Monday at Sotheby's. The sale comprises over 60 lots and includes swords, powder flasks, rifles and pistols, many of them personal weapons of the leaders of Saxony and equipment from their guards.

The arms in the sale are of outstanding quality and rarity, and as they do from the collection housed in the Schlossmuseum at Dresden.

The sale will include a cross-section of the Electoral Army with the exception of armor, and the most important item is a magnificent jewel-encrusted sword, signed and dated 1695. It is one of the only two known swords of Louis XIV, and is a remarkable piece of craftsmanship with the hilt in cast and gilded bronze, finely sculptured with strapwork enclosing a figure. The exquisite detail would indicate that the sword was probably made for the Elector Christian II or for his brother, Johann Georg I. Sotheby's estimate a figure of around £5,000 to £8,000 (\$13,000-\$18,000), for the sword, which would be just under the world record price for a firearm, which was £12,000 (\$16,000) paid in June 1967 for a German wheel-lock superimposed lead gun dating around 1600.

Other swords include an important group of earlier Saxon

examples, with stiff rapier blades, and lavishly silver-mounted hilts. Two are complete with scabbards, a rare occurrence on a 16th century sword. Another group of about a dozen rapiers and riding swords was made in Dresden in 1604 for the officers of the guard of Duke Johann Georg. These are so similar to earlier 16th century examples that it is difficult to distinguish between them with certainty.

A number of fine hunting weapons are offered in the sale; notable among them is a 16th century wheel-lock rifle with the lock set on the left side for use by a left handed man, a group of 17th century knives and cleavers, and five cross-bows which came from the two hunting castles outside Dresden, Moritzburg and Pillnitz. The name of the castle to which they belonged is engraved on the stag-horn inlay. The most curious of the later arms, however, are two polished from blowing tubes, dating from the early 18th century, the tubes were apparently used for blowing clay bullets at small birds and resemble those used by tribes in Central Africa, from whence the original inspiration must have come.

Yugoslavia Plans Erotic Film Festival

BELGRADE, March 20 (Reuters).—An international festival of erotic films is planned for early next month by the cinema club in Zagreb, the Belgrade newspaper Politika said this week. A discussion on the theme "sexuality as a chance for a new humanism" will be held in the city at the same time, the newspaper added.

On Tuesday, also at Sotheby's, there will be a sale of important 18th century and modern etchings, lithographs and woodcuts. Since this is the field which has appreciated the most dramatically in recent years, it will undoubtedly be well attended and prices high.

An outstanding feature of the sale is the 36 lots of prints by Picasso, a substantial number of which are from the Volland suite. Of these, the most important include the complete set of 13 etchings, "Les Femmes d'Alger," published by Volland in 1931, each plate signed by the artist and in good condition; also "La Poule" of 1932, aquatint and drypoint, "Tête de Jeune Fille," a lithograph of 1947, and etchings from the "

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 21-22, 1970

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U.S. Seen Aiming to Ease Restraint

By Eoin Belton
WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—A high administration official said today that the recent administration concern about the economy has now definitely shifted from the threat of sustained inflation towards the danger of an overextended slowdown.

The official said that both monetary and fiscal authorities are aiming to loosen restraints in time for a pickup in economic activity in the latter half of this year.

Stating that recent statistics indicate that demand-pull inflation has been conquered, the official said the upward price thrust now was due to cost-push inflation.

Timing Forecast

The high will be overcome when the productivity and wage cost curves fall back into alignment, probably in the fourth quarter of this year, he added.

In a country as potentially prone as the United States, this adjustment process should follow automatically on the quenching of demand-pull inflation with an expected time-lag of about six months, the official said.

The prime target must be to

Fed Figures Indicate Shift To Expansion

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System moved cautiously toward a more expansive credit policy during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the overall measures of money that give the best clue to the impact of the Reserve's policy on the economy—showed clear signs of growing at a more rapid pace than has been characteristic in recent months.

The monetary base, the so-called "right-hand money," that the Fed and the Treasury supply to the economy, increased almost \$500 million during the week ended Wednesday, to a total just under \$79 billion.

In the last three months, the monetary base has increased at an annual rate of 2 percent, in contrast to a 1.3 percent growth rate in early last June, when policy was last tightened significantly.

The money supply dropped \$600 million during the week ended March 11, following three successive weeks in which it increased a total of \$3 billion.

But bankers cautioned yesterday that this single weekly drop was not significant in itself. More important, they said, was the fact that in the four weeks ended March 11, the money supply averaged \$200.1 billion, which represented a 1.7 percent rate of growth in early June.

In the four weeks ending March 11, the money supply—most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in the hands of the public—averaged \$199.6 billion, which was equal to a growth rate of only 1.4 percent since June.

Similarly, the bank credit proxy total, member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements as well as total reserves of member banks, also showed increases in the past recent periods for which data were reported.

Both these aggregates, however, have contracted substantially over the last year, continuing to show the cumulative effect of months of severely tight money.

NYSE Votes Key Changes

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The membership of the New York Stock Exchange has overwhelmingly approved a series of constitutional amendments that would allow member corporations to sell their securities to the public.

In balloting that ended yesterday, the amendments won approval by a vote of 1,013 to 70. The action was one of the final steps opening the way for public ownership of stock-exchange concerns.

At the same time, the exchange's board of governors approved a service charge of \$15 on all transactions to be levied over and above the required minimum commissions on orders of 1,000 shares or less.

The public-ownership provision will not become effective until implementing rules are adopted by the board. The Securities & Exchange Commission also is expected to comment on them before the board acts.

Public ownership may provide a long-term answer to Wall Street's financial needs. The transaction charge would provide short-term relief from the cost squeeze the industry has been experiencing.

The board stipulated that the new charge would in no case exceed present commissions by more than 50 percent.

Mr. Hasak disclosed that more than 50 percent of the Big Board members doing a public business had lost money on their securities commission operations in 1969 and that losses had continued into this year.

The new charge would increase the cost to investors by a smaller amount than the commission pack is proposed in last month. For example, a typical 100-share order involving a \$40 stock would cost 35.5 percent more than now. The earlier rate proposal would increase the cost of the same order by 58 percent.

What is Washington, D.C. doing?
The 20th year
MAY 21
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Rinfret Cites Political Fear in Shift

NEW YORK, March 20 (Reuters).—Economist Pierre A. Rinfret expressed the belief today that the economic slowdown is over and that the "economy is bottoming now" and poised for further expansion.

He said the Nixon administration, fearful that a continuing tight monetary policy would throw the country into absolute recession, has made the key decision that "inflation is preferable to recession."

"Mr. Nixon feels that recession is a political disaster," he added.

"In response to that fear, the policy changes in Washington mean no recession, real expansion, and more inflation," he said.

break the circle where labor seeks not only compensation for past inflationary living cost rises but also for anticipated future rises, he said.

On the monetary front, the official forecast that the supply and demand situation in credit and money markets would be ripe for a lowering of the commercial bank prime lending rate until the summer.

The sustained tightness of bank liquidity and the high cost of maintaining Eurodollar borrowings both argue against a near-term cut in the prime rate, he said. This would only succeed in attracting unwelcome business away from the bond market, where there remains a considerable backlog of demand, he said.

But the strength of competition between the larger banks could encourage a premature lowering by one of the leading banks one or two months before market conditions were appropriate, he added.

The official predicted that a decline in U.S. interest rates would not necessarily trigger a spontaneous

Orders Turn Upward

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—Durable goods orders rose 1.4 percent in February to \$29.2 billion from the revised \$28.9 billion in January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, reversing the trend of the previous four months, the Commerce Department reported today.

Rising Living Costs in U.S. Still Battering Consumers

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, March 20.—The U.S. cost of living mounted again last month, continuing its ascent at the fastest pace in 30 years, the Labor Department reported today.

The department's consumer price index rose 0.5 percent in February.

with "larger than seasonal increases in food and apparel prices and advances in charges for consumer services, particularly mortgages, accounting for most of the rise."

Despite the evidence in the announcement, however, the White House claimed today that inflation is being brought under control.

Presidential spokesman Ron L. Ziegler, commenting on the increase, reiterated the point that government experts were agreed that this index would be one of the last signs to reflect a cooling of inflation.

"The point is," Mr. Ziegler said, "that every indication we have is that inflation is coming under control."

In January, the index rose 0.4 percent before adjustments. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, the February increase—0.5 percent again—was a shade below the 0.6 percent adjusted rate of the previous three months.

Last month's increase brought living costs 6.3 percent above year-ago levels, reducing the value of the 1957-59 dollar to 75.5 cents from 80.3 cents.

Purchasing Power

The department also reported that the purchasing power of rank-and-file workers rose moderately last month.

Gross weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers advanced to \$117.15 in February, an increase of \$1.06 from January and \$7.07, or 6.4 percent, from a year ago, the department stated.

The January-to-February pickup resulted from slightly longer hours worked and a two-cent hike in hourly earnings, the department said.

However, in manufacturing, the average paycheck dropped \$1.30 to \$120.54 a week because of sharp reductions in working hours. In terms of 1957-59 purchasing power, the average manufacturing paycheck, \$98.52, was the lowest in 15 years, the bureau said.

About 67,000 workers will receive pay hikes of two to eight cents an hour, based on the February cost-of-living report.

Company Reports

Certain-Tied Products

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	216.8	194.1
Profits (millions)	1.58	7.44
Per Share (Div.)	1.49	1.49

Glen Alden

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	1,249.0	788.0
Profits (millions)	20.7	23.9
Per Share	0.88	1.14

Ex-Cell-O Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	88.8	87.9
Profits (millions)	5.19	5.47
Per Share	0.52	0.54

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watch it go

Warns of U.S. Dominance

EEC Publishes Blueprint For Strengthening Industry

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, March 20 (NYT).—Responding to the challenge of U.S. economic penetration, the executive authority of the European Economic Community published a blueprint today for strengthening European companies and preventing what it said could be American industrial domination.

A key theme in the 400-page document is that European-owned companies need special help to grow bigger and more powerful and that this help should be given sometimes on a discriminatory basis.

The working paper, prepared under the supervision of Guido Colonna di Palmo, one of the 24 EEC commissioners, has been submitted to the council of ministers, the EEC's decision-making authority, for debate. It may be several years before any of the proposals are adopted.

Straining Relations

Although commission officials deny that their guidelines for a community industrial policy are protectionist in spirit, the adoption of discriminatory industrial policies could strain relations between Brussels and Washington, already deteriorating from conflicts over trade policies.

Commission officials argued that their proposals are intended to forestall enactment of protectionist legislation in the member states, where assembly of U.S. industrial companies has intensified.

One official, Robert Toulmon, director general for industrial affairs, said the creation of powerful European units would stimulate European investments in the United States.

The commission paper emphasized the need for transnational European mergers. While not pressing for a ban on U.S. acquisitions in Europe, the commission proposed a plan that would make European mergers easier.

The European Investment Bank, a Common Market institution, would make loans to EEC companies interested in a cross-frontier financial position. The commission also recommended that early action

be taken to eliminate the fiscal, legal and administrative obstacles to the international mergers.

"Absorption by enterprises from third countries could reduce or nullify the possibilities for a common European development policy to advanced technology industries," the commission paper warned.

Reciprocity Urged

In suggesting a policy in the important field of contract awards from public authorities, the commission says that U.S. companies should have the same rights as community companies—to the extent that community companies get reciprocal privileges in the United States.

The commission reported that U.S. companies are more powerful and efficient than European companies—and that the gap is widening instead of narrowing.

One set of statistics, the cost elements that go into production and the value added after production, shows that the EEC companies as a whole are only 71 percent as efficient as U.S. companies.

Other figures showed that wages and salaries in the EEC were 40 percent lower than in the United States.

In the effort to shape a community industrial policy, the commission also recommended:

- The speedy removal of the technical barriers that still prevent completely free trade and access within the community.

- Measures to promote improvements in employment patterns, management training and inventiveness.

- Extension of EEC solidarity to cover external economic relations.

Mr. Toulmon summed up the commission's program as an attempt to establish the preconditions for continued economic expansion and a reasonable amount of European technological independence from the major world powers.

French Plan

BRUSSELS, March 20 (AP).—France today proposed an ambitious plan for EEC industrial and scientific cooperation, a few hours before the Common Market's Executive Commission published its own industrial policy proposal.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann submitted a memorandum calling for joint action in advanced nuclear technology, computers and electronics.

Mr. Schumann proposed that obstacles to mergers of EEC industries be removed and a European-type corporation be created to promote multinational corporations.

He said a community advisory bureau should be created to counsel small and medium-sized firms on possible mergers.

The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) should be used to build large prototypes of advanced reactors, he said.

He also said that governments should give preference in buying computers built in the EEC, and the six should come to an agreement with other European countries on promoting a European electronics industry.

EEC Wine Dispute Still Blocking U.K. Talks

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI).—Disagreement on a common policy for making and marketing wine in the European Economic Community is still holding up progress toward membership talks with Britain.

Italy has made a wine agreement a precondition for approval of a plan to make the EEC financially independent on Jan. 1.

France has said talks with Britain could not begin until the new financing arrangements were approved.

A one-hour joint session of foreign and agriculture ministers of the Six today failed again to solve the wine dispute.

Canadian Ruling To Limit Foreign Stake in Uranium

OTTAWA, March 20 (Reuters).—The Canadian government announced yesterday retroactive regulations to restrict foreign investment in new uranium mining companies in Canada. Such investments would be limited to a 33 percent share, with no single foreign investor or group allowed to hold more than 10 percent.

The move is apparently designed to block the sale of a controlling interest in Denison Mines Ltd. to Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. of Calgary. Hudson's Bay is 65.1 percent owned by Continental Oil Co. of the United States and 21.9 percent by Hudson's Bay Co. Ltd. of England.

The sale agreement had been scheduled for signing today.

A Denison Mines spokesman in Toronto said today it may have to consider closing its huge Elliot Lake uranium mine for three or four years if additional financial resources cannot be negotiated soon.

"Without additional resources, management definitely has to give consideration to closing the mine," Stephen B. Roman, Denison president, told a press conference.

Mr. Roman declined to say what the firm would do following the Canadian government restriction blocking the proposed sale of about one-quarter of its stock. His firm now has about 29 percent foreign ownership.

He termed the government action "arbitrary and discriminatory."

He said he would go through with the sale if at all possible.

Senate Gets Textile-Curb Bill

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special).—Sen. Strom Thurmond, R.-S.C., today introduced legislation to cut down on the flow of textile imports to the United States.

In calling for bipartisan support from both houses of Congress, he said that he viewed as "incredible" the Japanese explanation for refusing to negotiate voluntary controls because it found no evidence that imports hurt U.S. producers.

"The tenor of the Japanese memorandum has infuriated a number of people in the textile industry and in the government," Sen. Thurmond said.

At the same time members of the House "textile bloc" said that they, too, would seek legislative controls on imports.

[The Thurmond bill would reduce the flow of textile goods into the United States from the present level to the level that existed during the 1961-66 period, Reuters reported. The new rules would go into effect July 1, 1970, if the bill is passed.]

Under previous U.S. plans, the general idea was to "freeze" the imports share of the U.S. markets, although allowing the dollar volume to grow as internal U.S. demand increased.

One of the disquieting things pointed out about today's more toward quota legislation centers on the fact that the textile industry is by no means the only sector asking for protection.

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans noted earlier this month that any such bill would in all likelihood become a "Christmas tree" on which other trade groups could hang their stockings.

Meanwhile, a Japanese official said that his country would not change its opposition to further voluntary restraints of textile imports. He said the Japanese industry would rather have quotas imposed than make further cuts itself.

The embassy official, who asked anonymity, said Japan had received strong private encouragement yesterday from European Economic Community members, as well as South Korea, Nationalist China and Hong Kong, to oppose the U.S. request for further voluntary cuts.

He also said that, although talks on the issue apparently are stalled, there was "more than a 50 percent chance" the dispute would be settled by negotiation rather than protectionist legislation.

He expressed confidence the Nixon administration would not support any protectionist legislation enacted by Congress because of the President's acknowledged support for free world trade.

LA Break in the U.S.-Japanese Impasse

LA break in the U.S.-Japanese impasse remained possible and even likely. The New York Times reported from Washington.

[These reports remained vague and the government was silent on the issue. But it is understood that the question has now moved to the White House level and that both President Nixon and Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato have recognized that a political decision will be necessary to save the negotiations, the Times said.]

[There is still some time. The House Ways and Means Committee will not consider trade legislation until the middle of April at the earliest, the report noted.]

Yesterday, taking the U.S. case to the streets, thousands of workers in the men's clothing industry stopped work to stage country-wide demonstrations. In New York City alone, an estimated 25,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America marched to the heart of the garment center with signs asking people not to buy imported clothing.

Union Official Critical

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—Joseph P. Moloney, vice-president of the United Steelwork-

ers of America, said today that the voluntary agreement to restrict steel imports from Japan and the EEC countries, which ends in 1971, while good, did not go far enough.

"We are still seeking more effective protection from Congress" against the imports, he said.

Du Pont Takes Stand

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (NYT).—E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., largest of the U.S. man-made fiber producers, will support the industry's bid for legislation to control imports.

Du Pont president Charles B. McCoy, speaking today at the annual meeting of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, said that he, too, had been "disappointed and disillusioned" by lack of progress in textile talks between the United States and Japan and had concluded that "there is no hope of success from this approach."

A resolution passed by the association yesterday called for immediate termination of quota negotiations with Japan and enactment of legislation for quantitative limitation on all textile imports.

Prices Sag on Wall Street; Mail Strike Shrivels Volume

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—This postal strike gave a blow to the whole market, a Wall Street broker declared today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower during the slowest trading session of 1970.

Volume sank to 7.91 million shares, the lowest turnover since Dec. 26, the day after Christmas, when a heavy snowstorm curtailed activity in the financial district.

The postal strike continued to create problems in the receipt and delivery of checks and securities. As a result, the sagging volume on the Big Board sagged even more. Less than 10 million shares have changed hands in every trading day of the last two weeks.

At 2 p.m., the stock ticker carried the notice: "The New York Stock Exchange expects to remain open next week even if the postal shutdown continues."

He expressed confidence the Nixon administration would not support any protectionist legislation enacted by Congress because of the President's acknowledged support for free world trade.

Dow Falls

Popular stock averages showed small losses throughout the session. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.23 points to 753.56.

Memorex Drops

Memorex, also on the active list, dropped 67/8 to 119 5/8. Elsewhere among the glamour, IBM slipped 2 5/8 to 319 3/4. Polaroid fell 3/4 to 94 1/8 and Avon Products was down 2 to 160 1/4.

Glamour Issues

particularly in the computer field, ranked among the largest point losers today. Brokers said this reflected some selling pressure on the part of mutual funds and other institutions in a market that has seen the glamour come down from their lofty levels of a few months ago.

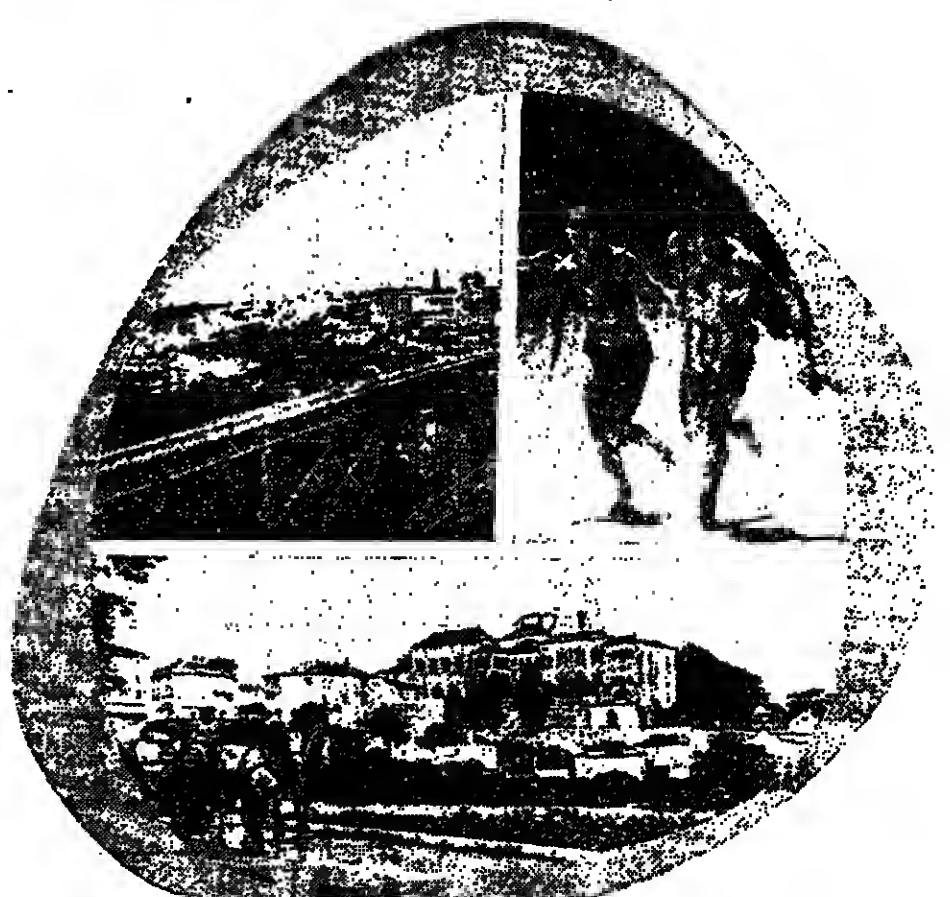
Mohawk Data Sciences, registering a new low for this year, topped 43 1/4 to 56 1/4 as the volume leader during a day when not a single issue traded as much as 100,000 shares.

A leading independent producer of peripheral equipment for the data processing industry, Mohawk has shown rapid growth in sales and profits in recent years. The price of the stock boomed from a low of 4 in 1966 to as high as 99 1/4 the next year.

Memorex Drops

Memorex, also on the active list, dropped 67/8 to 119 5/8. Elsewhere among the glamour, IBM slipped 2 5/8 to 319 3/4. Polaroid fell 3/4 to 94 1/8 and Avon Products was down 2 to 160 1/4.

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That sensational climate... those get-away-from-it-all beaches... the lazy days... the lively nights... the colour... the excitement... the warmth... and those wines at such prices. But now we would like to let you in on the secret and invite you to spend the Summer in the golden Algarve (whatever the time of year). To explore the still-unspoiled north, the fragrant hills and valleys of the Minho and the Douro. To listen in the guitars and the sobbing songs of the Fado singers, the haunting songs of Lisbon and Coimbra. To discover the romance of Madeira and the Azores. We have lived in Portugal all our lives. For us there are no secrets, and we will take you there. The trouble is, you may never want to go home.

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Situation of the Portfolio at 31.12.69

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Sus 5,314,605 (20.1%) in Australia

PERFORMANCE RECORD: +67.7% in one year (Net asset value)

1.10.1968: Sus 23.05

31.12.1968: Sus 23.11 + 0.2%

27.6.1969: Sus 29.03 + 25.8%

31.12.1969: Sus 38.74 + 67.9%

The prices are daily quoted in this newspaper.

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INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg
3645 Abilene	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1222 Agre V Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
1250 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
204 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
1222 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
204 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
1222 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
204 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
1222 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
204 Alcoa	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0

Toronto Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
1150 Farm Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1150 Farm Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1150 Farm Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1150 Farm Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1150 Farm Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

Mutual Funds	High	Low	Last	Chg
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0

NEW YORK (API)	High	Low	Last	Chg
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0
Comp Fd	5.94	5.92	5.92	0

European Gold Markets	March 20, 1970	Open	Close	Change
London	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00
Zurich	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00
Paris (25.5 kio)	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00
U.S. dollars per ounce	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Agre V Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
1000 Agre V Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
1000 Agre V Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
1000 Agre V Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
1000 Agre V Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0

European Gold Markets	March 20, 1970	Open	Close	Change
London	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00
Zurich	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00
Paris (25.5 kio)	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00
U.S. dollars per ounce	35.17	35.17	35.17	0.00

Foreign Stock Indexes	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amsterdam	128.6	128.6	128.6	0.0
Amsterdam	128.6	128.6	128.6	0.0
Amsterdam	128.6	128.6	128.6	0.0
Amsterdam	128.6	128.6	128.6	0.0
Amsterdam	128.6	128.6	128.6	0.0

Bank Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
Bank of Am. S.P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
Bank of Am. S.P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
Bank of Am. S.P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
Bank of Am. S.P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
Bank of Am. S.P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0

High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg
2612 MacMillan	35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 0
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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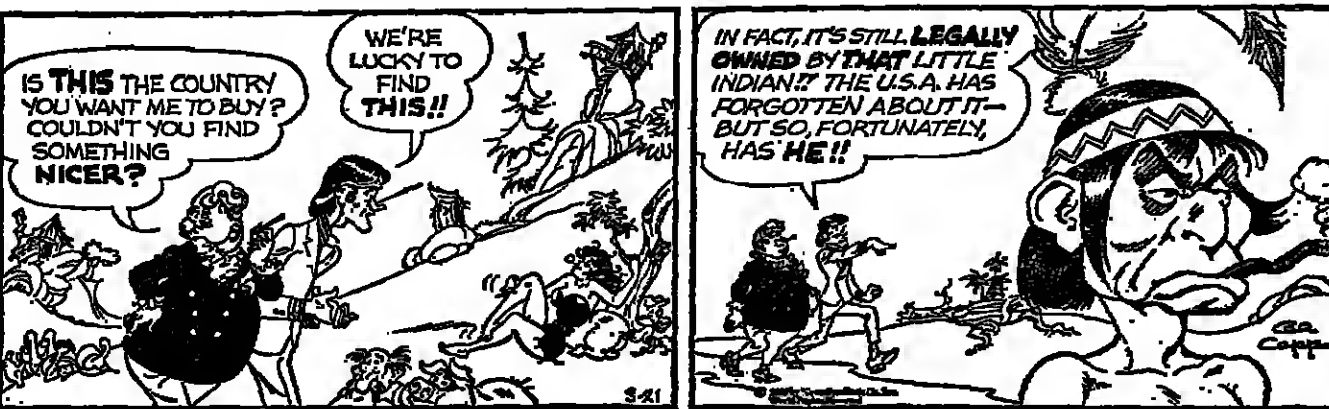
PEANUTS



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L. ILLABNER



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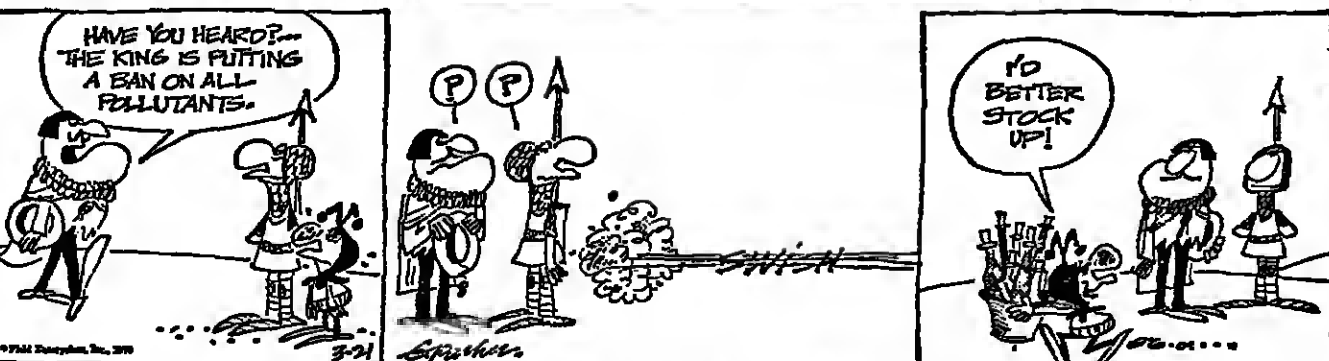
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



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RIP KIRBY



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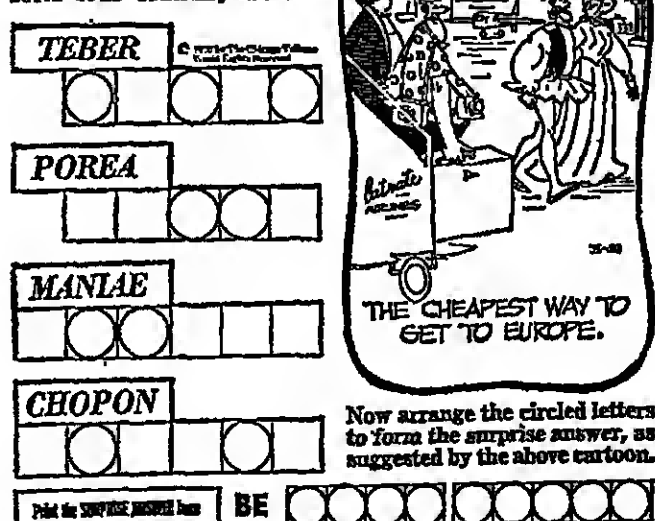


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: CAMEO TEMPO CABANA POETIC

Answer: What some politicians seem to want to tax most—OUR PATIENCE

ACROSS

1 "Cards" said Tom

12 Milk on the

13 Swifts

20 Day stocks in

21 "It will fly," said Wilber

22 Good

23 Possibilities in a 3-way

24 see

25 "Times try" said Tom

26 Relative of

27 "I can't," said Tom

28 "I can't," said Tom

29 "I can't," said Tom

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95 "I can't," said Tom

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97 "I can't," said Tom

98 "I can't," said Tom

99 "I can't," said Tom

100 "I can't," said Tom

DOWN

1 "Love," said Tom

2 "I can't," said Tom

3 "I can't," said Tom

4 "I can't," said Tom

5 "I can't," said Tom

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7 "I can't," said Tom

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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13. Swifts

20. Day stocks in

21. "It will fly," said Wilber

22. Good

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BOOKS

RECOLLECTIONS

By Alexis de Tocqueville. Translated from the French by George Lawrence. Edited by J.P. Mayer and A.P. Kerr. Doubleday 333 pp., \$7.95.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

This is the second part of a two-part review. In the first part, which appeared yesterday, Prof. Brogan described "Recollections" as "a brilliant report on the French crises of his time."

THE regime of King Charles X had been far more stupid than the regime of King Louis-Philippe, but it was more dignified. For Tocqueville, we must remember, although he accepted and welcomed the coming of democracy, never got over his aristocratic biases. He candidly admitted that although he despised the French noblesse as a "pseudo-ruling class, vastly inferior to the English aristocracy, which was a real ruling class, socially he found it hard to be on easy terms with the new bourgeoisie, and easy to be on good social terms with the increasingly irrelevant aristocracy to which he belonged by birth and, in many ways, by sympathy. He saw that aristocracy as useless—as useless as Proust was to see it later. But he felt at home with the Duc de Guermantes and he did not feel at home even with the enlightened doctrines with which he was often in intellectual sympathy.

He foresaw the dangers of an armed clash between the workers, increasingly alienated from the industrial system, and the new triumphant profiteers of the French Revolution, the *grande bourgeoisie*. But although Tocqueville understood and in some ways sympathized with the claims of the revolting workers of Paris, he believed that it was necessary for a healthy or even a stable society that they should be crushed when they took to arms; and the most dramatic part of his "Recollections" is the account of the way in which the French workers were crushed in the "June Days" of 1848, thus creating (which Tocqueville did not foresee) a permanent scar on the flesh of French political life.

Tocqueville's account of the revolution, of the barricades, of the fighting is brilliantly done. For although he was on one side of the barricades emotionally, he was on both sides intellectually. Afterward, he became the Foreign Minister of the new President of the Republic, Prince Louis-Napoleon, later the Emperor Napoleon III. It is characteristic of Tocqueville's judgment, I repeat, that he could see the real virtues and the real intellectual qualities of the Prince-President, even though he feared and came to detest the establishment of the quasi-dictatorship of that enlightened but not very effective ruler.

This edition of the "Recollections" is both a tract for our times and an explanation of the long instability of French political institutions. But the problems presented to the French by the French are, as we now can see, not uniquely French. The editing, in the

sense of the annotation, of this new version of the "Recollections" is admirably done. The translation is clear but it is not elegant, and Tocqueville was deliberately an elegant writer. He was copying the style of Montesquieu, as Gen. de Gaulle later copied the style of Montesquieu and, indeed, of Tocqueville. This special literary quality does not come out in the translation.

These "Recollections" can be read at two levels: as a narrative of a rather characteristic French collapse of political authority or as a deeply thought-out reflection on the problems of preserving liberty and authority in a democratic society. Tocqueville's recipe was, after all, offered in a very pessimistic spirit. What France needed was a decentralized government such as he had observed in the United States. But he had no real faith that the French could or would adopt it. De Gaulle was to discover, in his referendum of 1958, that the French still did not really want decentralized government.

What the lessons are for the United States had better be left for Americans to decide. But the decision will be more intelligent and less merely verbal if the American readers of Tocqueville allow for Tocqueville's pessimism as well as for his acceptance of the alleged fact that, in the future, governments must derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. One thing he could not have foreseen was the revival in Russia and Hitler's Germany, and in other states, of tyranny in its old sense, imposed by armed force on a scale which makes the Reign of Terror, in which so many of his own family had perished, seem rather like a tea party.

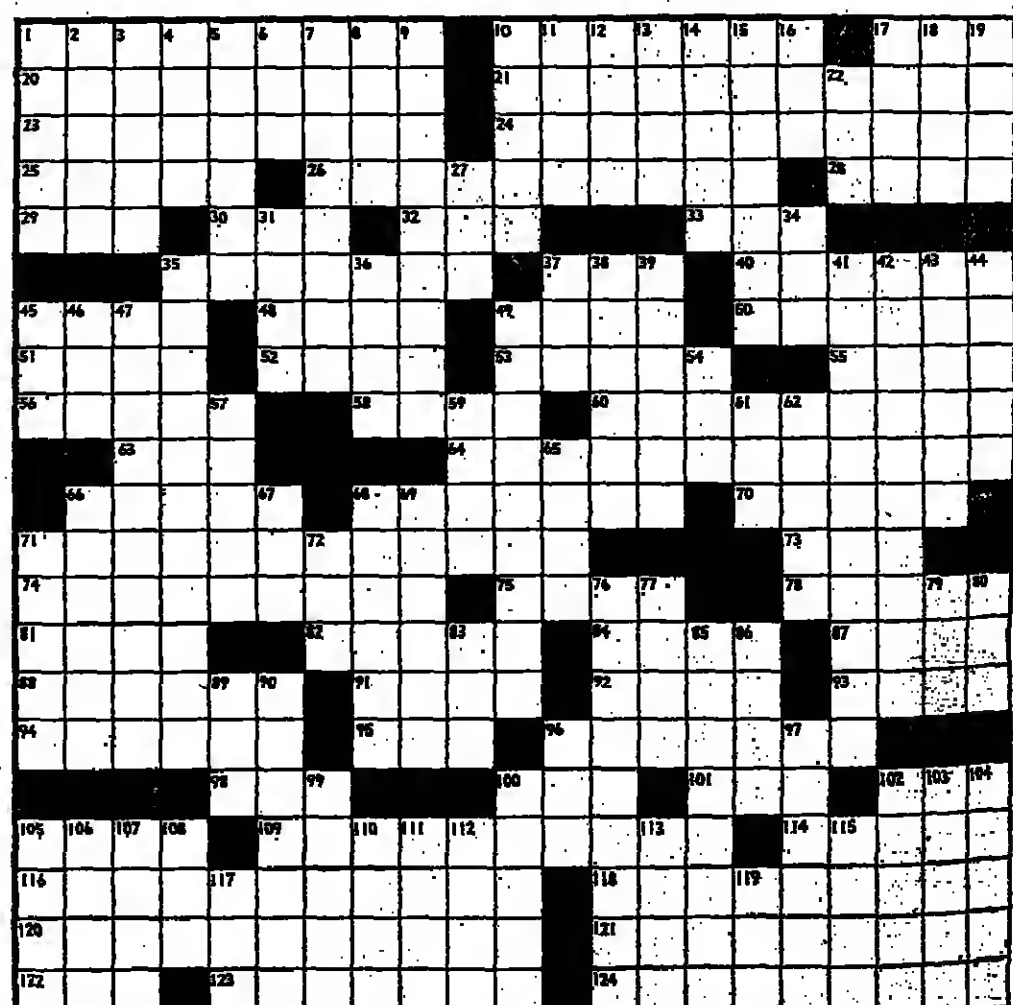
Few readers can fail to be impressed—and enlightened—by this remarkable book, but not all will be won by its tone. A great college teacher of mine, many years ago, once said: "Marcus Aurelius was a good man. Unfortunately he knew it." Tocqueville was a good and wise man. He, too, knew it. So he was censorious, morally intolerant of reasonably upright men, not much given to criticism of himself, indifferent to the motives and not unreasonable adjustments of colleagues and rivals. His literary and oratorical style was too high-pitched for political effect and too often beside, as well as above, the battle. It has suddenly dawned on me what contemporary American statesman he most resembles: the senior senator from Minnesota. Perhaps, in his retirement, Sen. Eugene McCarthy might write his memoirs recollected in tranquility?

Sir Denis Brogan, a professor of political science at Cambridge University, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ADVERBS A LA TOM SWIFT—By Edward J. O'Brien



DOWN

19 Type of fic.

20 City on Sky

21 Denial

22 Constitutional

23 Addition; Abbr.

24 South Bend campus

25 Communist boycott of a

26 Target; Ger.

27 Age

28 Thin

29 For you; thought

30 City in

31 Rept

32 "Drip by drip," said

33 "Nope," said Tom

34 Film actor

35 Knight; Abbr.

36 Kinase

37 "I can't," said Tom

38 Simon simply

39 "I've no last name," said

40 said Hilda

41 Postal initials

42 Antelope

43 Holding

44 Indispensable

45 "Drip by drip," said

46 Name city

47 Indian tale

48 Alt; Preth

49 S.A. manual

50 "mark."

51 "get set"

52 "I can't," said Tom

53 Peaker; Abbr.

54 Took excessive medicine

55 Short skirt

56 Curved line

57 Relative of Army Q.M.

58 Gold dollar, as to speak

59 Locomotive; Abbr.

60 Glee; Sp.

61 Army vehicle

62 The actor; Sp.

63 "Dear me"

64 Table mat

65 Thapsie sound

66 Large hall

67 "The Doctor's Opera," wrote

68 "I can't," said Tom

69 "I can't," said Tom

70 "I can't," said Tom

71 "I can't," said Tom

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73 "I can't," said Tom

74 "I can't," said Tom

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